

# Hongkong Daily Press.

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## HOTELS

**SATURDAYS:**  
Extra Car—12 midnight.  
**NIGHT CARS—WEEKDAYS AND SUNDAYS**  
8.50 p.m., 9.50 p.m., 1.20 p.m.  
2.30 p.m. to 11.00 p.m. every 30 minutes. Stop  
1.15 " " 11.45 " " 12 " 1.15 p.m.

**SPECIAL CARS**  
By Arrangement at the Company's Office  
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Hongkong 1st June, 1923. [885]

**THE KAILAN MINING ADMINISTRATION**  
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**HONGKONG.**

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HONGKONG.

## DAIRY FARM NEWS.

## FISH

From the Scottish Fisheries.

Finnan Haddocks ... 60 cents per lb.  
 Fillets ... 65 "

From Canada.

Chicken Halibut ... 70 cents per lb.  
 Silver Side Salmon ... 80 "  
 Red Spring Salmon ... 80 "

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is highly contagious. As a precaution against this frightful disease

## SPRAY

your wearing apparel with the most efficacious germicide

## LOTOL

It will not harm the most delicate fabric.

Refuse Substitutes.

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## THE PHARMACY.

The Red Building (Opposite Ice House St.)

## "FOR SPAIN AND THE KING"

GENERAL RIVERA'S PROCLAMATION.

Following is the text of the Proclamation by Don Miguel Primo de Rivera, Marquis de Estella, to the Spanish nation at the outbreak of the movement which has made him chief of the Directory of Generals which now govern Spain:—

TO THE COUNTRY AND THE ARMY.  
 The Military Take Charge of the Government of the State.

SPANIARDS:

The moment more feared than hoped for by ourselves has arrived for us to take note of the anxiety, to attend to the clamorous demands of those who, while loving their country, fail to see any other hope of salvation for her than that of freeing Spain from the professional politicians, from those men who, from one cause or another, have provided us with the picture of misfortune and political immorality which commenced in the year '03 and now threaten Spain in the near future with a tragic and dishonourable end.

The closely woven network of the policy of dishonesty has caught in its meshes, and sequestered, even the royal will.

We are going to assume every responsibility and to govern the country. We have had enough of tame rebellion which, while it provides no remedy for anything, undermines that discipline which is still sound and healthy.

We therefore pronounce for Spain and the King.

This is a movement organised by men; he who does not feel his masculinity sufficiently strong, let him wait in his corner and not disturb in any way the bright days which we are preparing for our country.

Spaniards: Long Live Spain and Long Live the King!

"WASTED MILLIONS."

These are the reasons which justify our act:

Assassinations of prelates, of ex-governors, representatives of the authority, masters, foremen, and workmen.

Scandal of wasted millions.

Suspicious fiscal and Customs policy; the work of people who openly boast of their political immorality.

Miserable political intrigues under pretext of the unhappy tragedy in Morocco.

Social indiscipline, which renders work inefficient and null and agricultural and industrial production both precarious and ruinous.

Communist propaganda, which goes on unchecked and unpunished.

Prevailing impiety and lack of culture.

Justice under the influence of politics.

A barefaced separatist policy (in Catalonia).

The exhibition of biased political passion in the face of the question of the responsibility for the disasters in Morocco.

We have not come to cry over our ignominy and shame but to apply a prompt and radical remedy.

For this purpose and by virtue of the confidence which has been placed in me, a Military Directory of Inspection of a provisional character will be established in Madrid charged to maintain public order and to assure the normal working of the Ministries and official organisations, and make a call to the country to offer us as soon as possible men of rectitude, wise, laborious, and honest men capable of forming a Government under our protection, in full dignity and faculty, and present themselves to the King for his approval.

"PEACE, PEACE, PEACE."

We do not wish to be Ministers, nor do we feel other ambition than that of serving Spain. We are the voluntary police (Somaten) of honourable and legendary tradition in Spanish life, and, like the Somaten, our motto is "Peace, Peace, and Peace."

There will not be favouritism or impunity. We require a voluntary police in reserve to be in brotherly relation with the Army in everything, including the defence of the independence of the country should it be in danger.

We are not imperialists; nor do we consider ourselves bound to defend in Morocco the honour of the Spanish Army, which by its valiant behaviour has daily vindicated it.

PROSECUTIONS.

The collective responsibility of the political parties we punish by that complete ostracism to which we condemn them.

It is our duty in any case of treason or political immorality which we consider properly established not to hesitate to begin legal process and to chastise implacably those who have committed offence against our country by corruption and dishonour.

The prosecution of Don Santiago Alba, Foreign Minister, is naturally a fait accompli. We shall also prosecute the man who, as head of the Government, and in spite of his having heard from the lips of persons of sound position and invested with authority, the gravest accusations against his depraved and cynical minister, and in spite of his being in agreement with them, has allowed himself to succumb to his political influences and audacity.

THE WORKING CLASSES.

Before everything must be considered those measures which—patriotic, intelligent and enthusiastic—for the cause may suggest to each one in these moments which are not those in which hesitation can be tolerated; that is to say, your lives for your country.

Only one word more. We are not conspirators. We have in the full light of day grasped the popular desire, and we have given it a kind of organisation so as to guide it to a patriotic and free from all ambition.

We believe that nobody will dare to measure arms with us, and we have therefore committed to solid, one by one, the course of our companions and subordinates. In this worthy enterprise the honest working population of every class, in the first place, are associated with us.

The Army and our glorious Navy, both of them in their most modest categories; for we could not have consulted them before-hand without slackening the rules of discipline. Their well-known obedience to the

word of command, coupled with their sympathy with patriotic ambitions, are a guarantee of their valiant and efficient help.

And now again—Long Live Spain and Long Live the King! and receive all of you the cordial hand-shake of an old soldier who asks of you the observance of discipline and fraternal union in the name of the days and hours passed with you both in peace and in war, who asks of the Spanish people their confidence and the maintenance of order and who offers and ventures all in order to serve you.

MIGUEL PRIMO DE RIVERA,  
 Captain-General of the Fourth Region.

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MIGUEL PRIMO DE RIVERA,  
 Captain-General of the Fourth Region.

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CAPITAL (FULLY PAID) ... 55,000,000

RESERVE FUND ... 25,000,000

CAPITAL CONTRIBUTED BY THE RUSSIAN GOVERNMENT ... 1,500,000

RESERVE FUND ... 1,750,000

HEAD OFFICE:  
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LONDON: Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie &amp; Co.

Societe Generale pour Favoriser le Developpement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.

PARIS: Societe Generale pour Favoriser le Developpement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.

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## of the Past

That is Just What Good Pictures are; They bring the Past back to Life.

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English Bicycles and Racers.  
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Next to Palace Hotel.

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AFTERNOON AND EVENING GOWNS

CHARMING HATS AND FLOWERS  
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"DUNHILL" "LOEWES" "WENGOTT" "BARLINGS"

THE LEADING HOUSE FOR PIPES IN THE FAR EAST.

VARIOUS MAKERS FOR YOU TO CHOOSE FROM

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## WORLD THEATRE

MONDAY, 29th, & TUESDAY, 30th October,  
at 5.15 and 9.15 p.m.

THE GREAT STAGE SUCCESS

## "TRIMMED in SCARLET"

with

KATHLYN WILLIAM,

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EXCEPTIONAL CAST.

USUAL PRICES.

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ON ALL MACHINES YOU ORDER.

We can supply Bearings for all kinds of Machines.

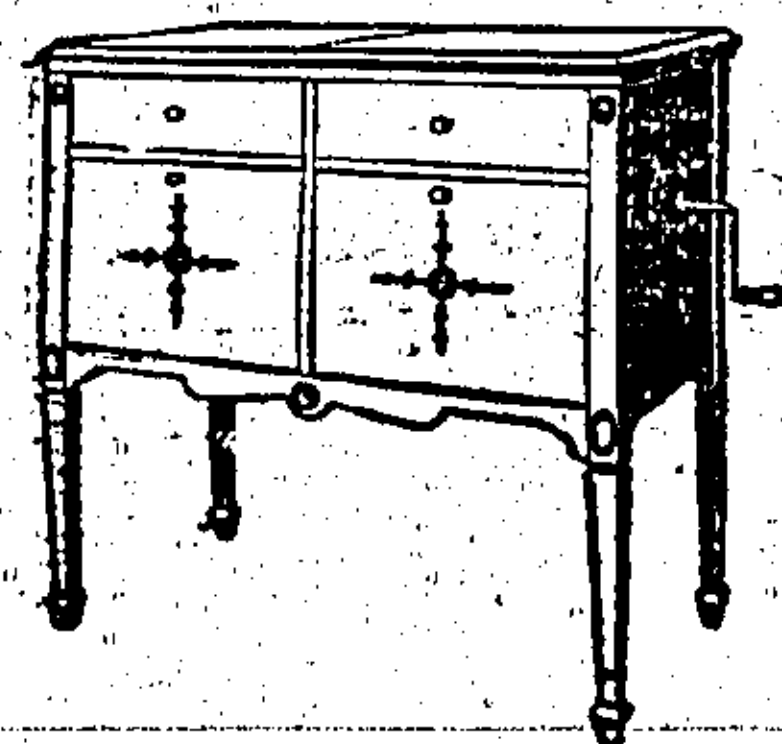
POWER SAVING. NO HOT BEARINGS.  
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**TO-DAY**  
**IN NEW PREMISES**  
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Built by America's Foremost Mechanicians, the "STRAND" is the latest creation in the Phonograph Line. The following are but a few of its outstanding features:—

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## ASAHI BEER

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LIMITED.

TOKYO, JAPAN.

SOLE AGENTS

MITSUI BUSSAN KAISHA, LTD.

HONGKONG.



## THE CULT OF NOISE MODERN OUTRAGES UPON SENSE OF HEARING.

Dean Ingo writes in the *Evening Standard*:—

It is a surprising thing that modern civilisation, which takes such extreme care to protect our other senses from anything which might offend them, makes no effort whatever to check outrages upon the sense of hearing. A modern town—could be said to be built off when the wind was in the right quarter, and I believe the breeze which blow soft from Canton and Hatti are still anything but spicy. But in Western Europe this nuisance has been abolished.

Our eyes also are protected from seeing anything worse than yellow advertisements of motor-petrol. Slaughter-houses are relegated to by-ways, and the absurd prudery of town councils at watering places ordains that bathing shall be covered "from neck to knee," though the chief benefit of bathing consists in exposing the body to the air, and though there is no prurient sight than young people bathing, clad only in a loin-cloth. As Harold Ellis says, "In an age when savagery has passed and civilisation has not yet arrived, it is only by stealth, at rare moments, that the human form may emerge from the prison-house of its garments."

But Bumbledom shows no mercy to our ears. One of the chief pleasures of going into the country is the silence that we find there, broken only by the natural voices of birds and animals, which are musical and pleasant. Poor Curly, however, who was a bundle of nerves, was tormented by the crowing of cocks, and once at least remonstrated with the owner of the bird. The farmer's wife replied that the cock only crowed about twice every morning. "Eh, but, woman," said the philosopher, "you don't know what I suffer while I am waiting to hear it crow!"

THE CLOCK AT ST. PAUL'S.  
Intermittent noises, recurring at regular intervals, are the most distressing. In my corporate capacity I am one of the worst offenders, for our big clock at St. Paul's is most aggressive. When I first came back from a holiday I could not sleep at all if I did not shut my bedroom window. The clock was silenced during the war, since it was supposed, no doubt rightly, that the Germans could easily hear it, and though I often reflected that "it is an ill wind that blows nobody any good."

We may be thankful, however, that our streets are no longer cobbled. Horse-drawn vehicles rumbling over cobbles make a terrific din. I think Florence is the noisiest town I know; for the drivers there add to the commotion by a peculiar way of cracking their whips like a pistol shot.

America is also a noisy country. On certain occasions especially, such as a presidential election, large crowds will witness their enthusiasm by keeping up a deafening din, the duration of which is timed by reporters. Just as the mob of Ephesus (not the Town Clerk, as an Oxford undergraduate informed his examiners) shouted for two hours, "Great is Diana of the Ephesians," so an American crowd has been known to howl for an even longer time—certified by a stop-watch—that Democracy is "great."

MOTOR-CYCLE WORST.  
American motorists must have good lungs for open-air demonstrations. On one occasion a speaker with a voice like a bull of Bashan was most unreasonably interrupted by shouts of "Louder, louder!" from the outskirts of the crowd in the city of Buffalo. The orator threw out his chest and bellowed in solemn tones: "On the great day of judgment, when the Ancient of Days shall sit, surrounded by all the heavenly host; when the trumpet shall sound which shall rend the skies and wake the dead—some damned fool from Buffalo will be heard shouting, 'Louder, louder!'"

But the greatest of all nuisances is the motor-cycle. Until some improvement in their mechanism succeeds in silencing them, these pests of the roads ought to be prohibited on the sole but very reasonable ground that no single traveller has a right to make more than a limited amount of noise. It is really unfair that the amenities of our once quiet villages should be destroyed by these racketing riders. Even the comparatively quiet motorcars have deprived the village children of their usual playground.

ROISY MUSIC.  
The cult of noise is also apparent in the newest and most popular forms of music. And what can be more perverse than the prevailing practice of spoiling a public dinner by an obnoxious band of musicians? How many times have I enjoyed the princely hospitality of the Corporation of London and the City Companies and noticed with satisfaction that I have been placed next some highly distinguished public man. And then, as the conversation becomes interesting, the band strikes up its abominable noise, and the pleasure of the entertainments (apart from the excellent viands and drinks) is gone.

I usually make my neighbours whether they agree with me, and I have only once found a man who did not wish to silence the band. It is, I suppose, an old tradition, dating from the period when an alderman did not wish to be disturbed while attending to the main business of the evening. It is significant that the Company of Musicians never profane their art in this way. They talk during dinner and after dinner give their guests a selection of music which is probably as chosen as their wine, though I am less able to appreciate it.

A single shout at a dinner-party may turn the most civilised company into a monkey-house. I once dined at a great function given by a learned society at one of our universities. One of the hosts, from lecturing to large audiences, had acquired the habit of always talking at the extreme pitch of a naturally powerful voice. The result was that everyone else had to shout, and the din was so tremendous that I could not make my next neighbour hear a word. Two guests from the Fatherland looked at each other in amazement, though the Germans before the war were taught to assert the majesty of their country by talking much louder than other nationalities. On the other hand, at the Royal table the conversation has to be in such gentle undertone that those who are at all hard of hearing find it difficult to catch what is said.

Herbert Spencer, among his other eccentricities, had a pair of ear-pads made for himself, and when the conversation bored him he used to adjust them and sink into meditation.

GUN IN THE CATHEDRAL.

The noblest service we ever had in St. Paul's was a beautiful memorial service in honour of artillerymen who had fallen in the war. A gun was brought into the cathedral, which greatly scandalised certain pacifists. (I afterwards amused the cavalry by asking whether they wish to follow the example by introducing a horse.) The artillery characteristically converted a battery—a second hand—behind the High Altar, and opened fire just when I reached the sacristy. It nearly blew me down the steps.

It remains to be seen whether the increasing tenderness of the nervous system under civilisation will lead to a recognition of the rights of the citizen to enjoy comparative quiet.

## HONGKONG SHARE MARKET CLOSING QUOTATIONS

October 29th, 1923.	
Hongkong and Shanghai Banks	\$1,085 b., 1,105 ss.
Canton Insurance	\$655 b.
Union Insurance	\$230 b., 231 ss.
Steamboats	\$455 b.
"Star" Ferries	\$545 b.
China Sugars	\$2314 b., 233 ss.
Kowloon Wharves	\$1514 b.
Shanghai Dock	\$78 b.
Hongkong Land	\$88 b.
Humphreys Estates	\$23 b.
Ewo Cotton	\$14.50 b. & ss.
Hongkong Rope	\$40 b., 41 ss.
"China Provident"	\$34 b.
Dairy Farms	\$22 b.
Watsons	\$32 b.
Hongkong Electric	\$73 b.
Hongkong Tram	\$24.10 b.
b.—buyers; s.—sellers; ss.—sales.	

## C. E. WARREN CO., LTD.

SANITARY ENGINEERS—  
MONUMENTALISTS, &c.OFFICES & 98A, WANCHAI ROAD,  
GODOWNS.

Tel. No. 289. HONGKONG.

Have Received A New Stock of Native  
Trapclosets—Lavatory Basins—Egg-  
shell Earthenware, &c.

A Large Stock of Builders' Requisites.

Estimates Free for All Classes of Work—  
Bath and Bath Room Fittings—H. &  
C. Water Installations, Water Heaters  
—Ranges—Sanitary and Plumbing  
Systems.Monumental Works in Italian Marble  
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Erected in Hongkong, Canton—Macau, or  
Parked F.O.B., Hongkong.A Large Assortment of Artificial Wreaths.  
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When in doubt about your eyes

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## CHINESE OPTICAL CO.

Eye-sight Specialists.

67, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL

Hongkong.

"Roy! A Good Smoke, my  
Slippers and Armchair."

THE

## HONGKONG CIGAR STORE, LTD.

Do not supply Slippers and  
Chair, but They do supply a

GOOD SMOKE. [183]

## "JUST AS SOFT AND FLEECY AS WHEN 'T WAS NEW!"

YOUR FAVOURITE AUTUMN  
SHAWL, JUMPER, COSTUMES,  
EVENING GOWNS AND WRAPS  
CAN BE RESTORED TO THEIR  
ORIGINAL SMARTNESSLY. GIVING OUR  
GENUINE DRY-CLEANING  
SERVICE A TRIAL

## THE STEAM LAUNDRY CO.

HEAD OFFICE and WORKS: YAUMATEI, Tel. K 32.  
HONGKONG DEPOT: 16, Stanley Street, Tel. C 1279.

62, Praya East.

KOWLOON DEPOT: 19, Canton Road.

CANTON: 19, Shashi Central, East.

## GREAT REDUCTION SALE

FOR 15 DAYS ONLY.

From October 25th to November 10th.

## ALL KINDS OF LADIES' FANCY GOODS

including Swatow Drawn Work, Canton Embroidery,  
Hand-made Laces, Ivory-ware, Beaded Works, etc., etc.

DON'T MISS THIS OPPORTUNITY.

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## PIANOS FOR SALE OR HIRE.

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## SOMETHING YOU NEED.

DRAWN WORK and EMBROIDERIES  
OF EVERY DESCRIPTIONShawls, Hand-made Laces, Drawn and Embroidered  
Handkerchiefs, Beaded Articles and Necklaces.  
Suitable for Xmas Presents to send Home.

## CHINA SILK & EMBROIDERY CO., LTD.

Wholesale and Retail Merchants,

37, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL (NEXT MADAM FLINT'S).

## SOME DISTANCES IN THE SOUTH CHINA SEA AND PHILIPPINE ISLANDS

By Capt. G. H. PENNEFATHER.

On Sale at—

BREWER &amp; Co., Pedder Street.

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## S. O. A. E. O. THE FAR EAST OXYGEN AND ACETYLENE CO., LTD.

DEALERS and MANUFACTURERS of Oxygen, Acetylene,  
Carbonic Acid, Ammoniac, Anhydrous sulphurous gases, Carbide  
of Calcium, Motor Cycle acetylene tanks, and all necessary  
equipment for low and high pressure autogenous welding.Autogenous welding of all metal by Oxy-Acetylene and  
Electric processes.

Boiler Repairs a speciality.

Apply No. 20, Des Voeux Road Central, 2nd Floor.

Tel. Central No. 2344.

Prompt refilling at moderate prices of all kinds of Motor  
Cycle acetylene tanks



# THORNYCROFT

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SHIPBUILDERS AND ENGINEERS  
London, Southampton and Glasgow

PASSENGER AND CARGO VESSELS OF ALL TYPES UP TO 5,000 TONS  
OCEAN-GOING TUGS, MOTOR BOATS (SEA OR RIVER)  
UP TO 40 KNOTS.

TURBINES AND RECIPROCATING MACHINERY AND PROPELLERS.  
MARINE AND STATIONARY OIL ENGINES 8 TO 90 H.P.  
MOTOR VEHICLES 2 TO 6 TONS.

**WATER-TUBE BOILERS.**

For QUOTATION, APPLY—

ROBERT DOLLAR BUILDING,  
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MAN'S  
SHOP

Decked with all that is newest  
from Britain foremost manu-  
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Present for All Occasions.

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JUST RECEIVED

A Large Assortment of  
WARDROBE and CABIN TRUNKS

SUIT CASES and TRAVELLING BAGS  
All at Reasonable Prices.

Latest Styles

WATER-PROOF

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Gents Ladies and Children.

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## WING ON'S SALE ON.

Reductions

for 20 DAYS only

From

18th October to 6th November.

### BRITISH TRAFFICKER IN ARMS SENTENCED.

YOUNG MARRIED COUPLE IN  
SHANGHAI COURT.

MAXIMUM PENALTY FOR MAN;  
WIFE DISCHARGED.

"If British subjects deal in arms in this unhappy country, it is an offence no British Court can or should overlook. There is no question in my mind of a fine. I sentence you to the maximum penalty, which is three months' imprisonment. You will further be fined £20," said Mr. G. W. King at H.M. Police Court at Shanghai last week in sentencing George Dixon (28), described as a salesman, for dealing in arms contrary to the China Order in Council of 1916. Emilie Dixon, his wife, a well-dressed and attractive young woman aged 23, who stood beside him in the dock, accused of the same offence, was discharged, the Magistrate giving her the benefit of the doubt under the law of coercion.

The firearms, 16 automatic pistols, and 2,000 rounds of ammunition were produced in Court.

Mr. E. T. Maitland, Police Prosecutor, said that information had been received about the accused, who were husband and wife. There was no question but that they were dealing in arms. A Chinese constable was sent to get in touch with them. After several conversations with them the officer managed to purchase for \$300 the great number of weapons and the ammunition produced. On his being arrested, the police searched the husband, but not the wife. Something, however, had been noticed in her pocket. It was a box of ammunition. After the prisoners were taken away from the charge, room at the police station, a coolie found two revolvers on the floor, near where the woman had been standing. Mr. Maitland proceeded to point out, with reference to a possible legal point on coercion by a husband, that the woman had not been separated from the man.

Announcing that he would try the case summarily, the Magistrate pointed out that the question did not as yet arise, but said he thought it very considerable of the prosecution to have mentioned it.

PRISONER A SMALL COG.

Det. Sgt. Knight described a visit paid by him to 155, North Szechuen Road, a shop. Dixon was arrested. When the charge was read over to him, and he was duly cautioned, he stated:

"I admit having taken part in this transaction, but I am not the principal. I am but a small cog in a big wheel." He also said (witness continued) that the principal in the affair was a man named "Charlie." "I simply did not know his other name. Witness then turned to the female accused and asked her if she knew 'Charlie's' name and whereabouts. She replied that she did not know. Dixon was searched at 155, North Szechuen Road, where the pistols and ammunition were taken from him.

Police Sgt. Champion gave evidence of arresting the woman outside the shop at about 5.15 p.m. She was wearing a cloak, said the officer, which had two pockets. One of them was very bulky. Witness put his hand in it and found a packet of ammunition.

"In answer to the accused woman, witness said she was not holding the ammunition in her hand. The ammunition was in her pocket."

The prisoners elected not to give evidence. Dixon stated from the dock that he expected to be convicted, but implored the Court to release his wife, who was absolutely innocent. He was a tool of somebody else, and had entered into the affair to make a little money, being hard up and out of work. He was not a regular dealer in arms.

The Magistrate intimated that he had power to fine Dixon, but there would be no question of an option. Passing to the doctrine of coercion, by which if a wife committed crime in the presence of her husband the law presumed that she acted in coercion, he recalled the case of Capt. Peel, who was married to one of the Jardine family. He was a swindler. The Magistrate said he was not tender-hearted or sentimental, but he was inclined to think that the doctrine applied to the female accused.

Mrs. Dixon exclaimed that she knew nothing about the affair. She thought her husband was going to the shop to see some other woman.

"A well-educated woman like her would take no part in a thing like this," her husband went on. "She was only married to me a short time ago and likes to accompany me everywhere."

THE MAGISTRATE'S CENSURE.

Addressing Dixon, the Magistrate said: "I find you have committed this crime. It is one that no British Court in China can overlook. Trade in arms in China is not a clean game. British subjects are in China enjoying extraterritorial privileges. We have an obligation to China. If British subjects deal in arms in this unhappy country (as it is to-day) no British Court can or should overlook the offence."

"There is no question in my mind of a fine. I sentence you to the maximum penalty, which is three months' imprisonment with hard labour. You will further be fined £20, or three months' more imprisonment."

Turning to the female prisoner, the Magistrate said: "Mrs. Dixon, in your case, and I trust I am not weak, I feel that the law of coercion is in your favour. I give you the benefit of the doubt. You may go."

An order was made confiscating the arms and ammunition to His Majesty's Government. Mr. Maitland applied for payment to the Municipal Council of \$500 expended in buying the arms. The accused man protested that the money had come into his hands. He did not know how he could do without it. His wife had to live. The Magistrate said the Council must bear the cost.

### THE APPALLING STATE OF CANTON.

A SHANGHAI VISITOR'S  
IMPRESSIONS.

The following letter appears in the N. C. Daily News of October 23rd:—

Sir,—With reference to the threat issued by the Sun Yat Sen Administration to convert Canton into a free port if the Customs receipts are not turned over to them, and Sun Yat Sen's recent despatches expressing his "indignation" against the election of Tiao Kuhn, together with his declared intention of leading a punitive expedition against the North, these can only be interpreted as poor jokes.

I have recently returned from a visit to the South, and I can say this much, that not in recent times has such a deplorable state of administration been witnessed in China as has been sweeping Canton during the past six months. Business in Hongkong is consequently at a standstill, and some of the foreign firms that have branches in Canton are beginning to close them up. In this connection, I might add that I have just ordered my branch to cease operations because taxation, piracy, robbery and government seizures have destroyed the very foundations of credit.

Conditions in the North, bad as they are, are infinitely better than they are in the South. The long line of motor boats tied up for the past many months along the Shamoon Bund testifies eloquently of banditry almost at the city limits. The foreigners are afraid of budging more than 10 miles out of the city except on the armed boats running to Hongkong and Macao. The Hongkong-Kowloon Railway has not operated since spring. Conscription of labour, imprisonment of and extortion from citizens and arbitrary assessments have all become commonplace occurrences.

The question is, How long are we merchants going to put up with this caricature of a government in that part of China, and how long are we merchants to be duped by the propaganda of this celebrated "Idealist"? The British merchants and newspapers show some evidence of a serious intention to force a show down. There is talk of making representations to the Colonial Office, but I wonder whether anything will come of it. And I wonder how much longer other nationalities and their friends, many of whom are vitally affected, will continue to be entranced by the echoes of the ancient refrain about the Southern "patriot."

A Reuter telegram from Canton carried by you and published last week puts the situation in Canton mildly. It states that the "land invasion in Canton is still in progress." This "invasion" simply means that officials now in the saddle in Canton have sent out no order that all property owners must bring forth their title deeds to their lands, and if there be any titles not dating back to the Ming Dynasty (ended 600 years ago) the property is seized by the "government" and sold to the highest bidder. This astounding banditry which seizes the very land from under one's feet has undoubtedly resulted from the government's success in selling the public temples some weeks ago and permitting the purchasers to demolish them—temples which anywhere else in the world have been cherished and preserved as relics of an ancient and admirable civilization, sold in Canton for the bricks and gilt they contain.

Law and order have not only ceased at the city limits but are only extant in the city within those districts policed by the Canton Volunteer Corps, an organization of shop men and responsible citizens, numbering some 7,000 and all fully armed. This organization is openly opposed not only to the present government but to all military buccaners. From this body may grow something, some day which not only in the South but throughout China may revolutionize things. There is the germ of a big idea in it. But the foreigners in Shanghai and abroad, whose cars have so often listened to the "Southern Idealist" tune that they can hear nothing else, are doing little to speed the day. Indeed there are still those in America who support the "Republicans" and "Constitutionalists" of the South with money while "generalissimo" and "mayors" reveling in legalized vice and tyranny which can never be legalized flout foreign treaties as they do foreign and incidentally American interests continuously. How long!

This challenge would doubtless be taken up by some of the "Southern Saviour's" local disciples. If, so, they will have some embarrassing questions to answer—and we may get some facts.—I am, etc.,

AMUSED BUT FED UP.

Shanghai, October 23rd, 1922.

### EMBEZZLEMENT CHARGE AT SHANGHAI.

A BRITISH SUBJECT ACCUSED.

Andrew Taylor White, described as a well-known in the Far East, was arrested at Shanghai last week on a warrant charging him with embezzlement.

The charge against him reads as follows: "That he, at Tokyo, Japan, and at Shanghai, on dates between May 7th, 1922, and October 24th, 1922, being a clerk or servant of the Poldi Steel Company (Incorporated), Ltd., fraudulently did embezzle the sums of £1,000, £500 and Yen 1,000 received by him for and in the name or account of the said company, contrary to the Larceny Act, 1916." When arrested he was released on bail of Tls. 5,000, but when he appeared before the Magistrate the bail was reduced to Tls. 3,000 in two sureties of Tls. 1,500 each. Two British subjects later came forward as sureties.

## CANADIAN PACIFIC

TO

## MANILA.

Commencing with the arrival from Vancouver of the "Empress of Russia," 25th March, the Canadian Pacific will inaugurate a New Service between Hongkong and Manila by the Steamers "Empress of Russia" and "Empress of Asia."

Leaving Hongkong regularly on the Wednesday after arrival from Vancouver the Steamers will arrive at Manila, Friday Morning, leave Manila Saturday Evening and arrive back in Hongkong, Monday Morning 7 a.m.

## CANADIAN PACIFIC.

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Freight and Express: Tel. 42. Cables: NAUTILUS.

[1500]

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### IN JAPAN PROPER

Chuzenji (Nikko) — Lakeview Hotel Kamakura — Kaibin Hotel Karuizawa — Mitsunaka Hotel Kobe — Oriental Hotel Tor Hotel	Kyoto — Kyoto Hotel Miyako Hotel Matsuyama — Park Hotel Miyajima — Miyajima Hotel Miyazaki — Fujiya Hotel Nagasaki — Japan Hotel	Nagoya — Nagoya Hotel Nara — Nara Hotel Nikko — Kanaya Hotel Nikko Hotel Osaka — Osaka Hotel Shimonoseki — San-ye Hotel	Shimoda — Daitokuwan Hotel Tokyo — Imperial Hotel Omori Hotel Tokyo Station Hotel Toshiji Seiyokan Hotel Yokohama — Grand Hotel
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### IN TAIWAN (FORMOSA)

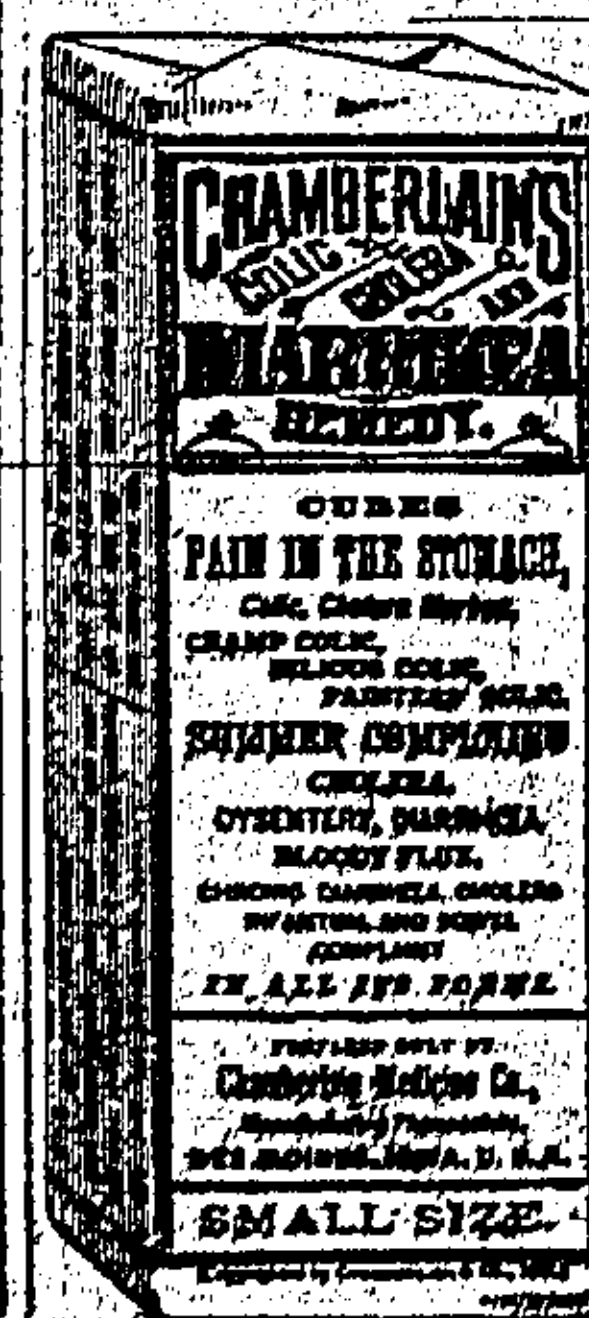
Taipei — Taiwan Railway Hotel

### IN CHOSUN

Fusan —  
Fusan Station Hotel  
Keijo (Seoul) —  
Chosun Hotel  
Shingai —  
Shingai Station Hotel

### IN MANCHURIA

Changchun —  
Yamato Hotel  
Dairen —  
Yamato Hotel  
Hsinkinga —  
Yamato Hotel  
Hsien (Mukden) —  
Yamato Hotel  
Kyoan (Port Arthur) —  
Yamato Hotel



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Cures

Pains in the Stomach,  
Diarrhoea, Dysentery,  
Colic and Bowel Complaint

Sold Everywhere



## CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

[REPORT BY HIS HONOUR THE CHIEF JUSTICE (MR. WILLIAM BEECHER).]

## MURDER CHARGE AGAINST AN INDIAN WATCHMAN.

An Indian watchman, named Ashrang Khan, was indicted for the murder of a Chinese named Wong Hin Fai, whom it was alleged, he shot by accident while aiming at another man.

The Crown Solicitor (Mr. H. K. Holmes), prosecuted, and Mr. Campbell Prosser appeared for the defence.

The Crown Solicitor told the Court that the alleged murder took place in Des Vieux Road, West, between Queen's Street and Southern Street. The accused was an Indian watchman, and his beat stretched between these two streets. He went on duty on the evening of September 28th, and was issued by the police with his carbine and the usual fourteen rounds of ammunition. That evening at about eight o'clock he had an altercation with a Chinese named Wong Cheung. He went up to the latter and snatched away a fan he was carrying in his hand, throwing it into the gutter. The Chinese picked up his fan, whereupon the Indian advanced upon him again, took it away and flung it into the road a second time. Wong Cheung picked it up again, and asked the Indian why he had done this. The Indian replied by aiming his carbine at the Chinese. By this time a small crowd had gathered round, and the accused was seen to deliberately take out one round of ammunition from his pouch and load his carbine. He then levelled the weapon at Wong Cheung, aiming from the hip. Another Indian district watchman came on the scene at this moment, and said "Stay brother, do not shoot him." On saying this he grasped the weapon and turned it away. As he did so the accused fired.

Mr. Campbell Prosser: What you mean is that the gun went off; he did not necessarily fire.

Mr. Holmes objected to the interruption, and pointed out that he was placing the case before the Jury from the point of view of the Crown.

Continuing, the Crown Solicitor said that as the gun went off it hit a nearby standard, and glanced off, striking Wong Hin Fai, who was among the bystanders, on the thigh. The bullet passed through the leg. Wong Cheung, meanwhile, took to his heels, and the accused gave chase. The Indian overtook his quarry in Queen Street, and felled him with his carbine. By this time an Indian constable arrived on the scene, and he stopped the accused from doing any further damage. He asked what the trouble was and the accused said the Chinese had tried to snatch his carbine. The Chinese, on the other hand, accused the Indian of shooting at him. Both were taken to the station. The following day Wong Hin Fai had his leg amputated, but he died later from the wound and shock.

Evidence was then called, and the case was adjourned till today.

## GUN RUNNERS SENTENCED.

The two Chinese who were on Friday convicted before His Honour the Chief Justice with being in unlawful possession of arms on board the s.s. *President McKelvey*, were sentenced yesterday.

His Lordship told the accused that in bringing these arms into the Colony they were probably quite indifferent as to the purpose for which they would be used, either in Hongkong or in the adjoining country of China. Hongkong was not to be made the dumping ground for arms, secretly and illegally imported. But for the timely intervention of the police their action might have easily resulted in bloodshed and crime. Probably when they possessed themselves of the arms they did not know of the recent ordinance which made the offence such a grave one, and it was for this reason that he was not passing a heavier sentence. Both would be sentenced to eighteen months' hard labour.

[REPORT BY HIS HONOUR THE PRISON JUDGE (MR. JUSTICE GOMPERTZ).]

## CONVICTED OF MANSLAUGHTER.

The driver of a P.W.D. motor lorry was convicted on an indictment for the manslaughter of a little Chinese girl.

The Attorney-General prosecuted on behalf of the Crown, and said the accident occurred on the afternoon of August 25th. The child was sitting on the side of the road with her parents outside of a shop in Bullock Lane, Wanchai. They were eating the evening meal. The accused came along in his car, and knocked the child over, killing her immediately. At the spot where the accident took place the road was seventeen feet wide all but an inch, and the lorry was off. Ains, wide. It would be seen from this that there was plenty of room for the car to pass. The child was sitting in a chair, and the lorry knocked this over also, a fact which was, in the opinion of the Attorney-General, *prima facie* evidence of negligence.

In returning their verdict the Jury made a recommendation for mercy. Defendant was sentenced to twelve months' hard labour.

## BADEN POWELL'S SCOUTS.

## FIRST HONGKONG TROOP'S ANNUAL SPEECH DAY.

The 1st Hongkong (St. Joseph's College) Troop held their annual speech day and presentation of cups and badges last Wednesday at their Headquarters, St. Joseph's College.

Among those present were Rev. Bro. Aimar, Cassian and James, Rev. G. T. Waldegrave (Commissioner), Mr. C. H. Elson (Hon. Treas. Hongkong Boy Scouts' Association), Mr. A. White (Hon. Secretary), and a number of former members of the Troop.

After tea, the visitors adjourned to the College compound, where Assistant Scoutmaster H. Braga, who is in charge of the Troop, read the report. He said that they were celebrating the tenth anniversary of the formation of the Troop and mentioned the great help the Scouts were to the community during the first few years of the Great War. When he took charge of the Troop, on the 6th of April, Scouting was very slack. Since then 20 boys in all had been in the troop 5 of whom had resigned. Continuing he said: "Whatever we have been able to accomplish has been due to those interested in us. We owe a great deal to our patron, Rev. Bro. Aimar. He provided us with the room below the tower, which itself serves a purpose. He gave us two book-cases and a desk. His kindness to us has not ended there, as he and the other Brothers of the College have always taken a great deal of interest in the Troop. We would like to thank all the Scouters who are and were over us for the help they gave us so willingly and readily in times past. We thank Mr. R. A. Razack for the table and two benches he presented to us. Capt. H. S. McGrath, who, after the Director, was our chief benefactor, must be specially mentioned. The \$1,725 previously mentioned was collected by him. Half the books in our library were sent out by him from England together with the cups, the presentation of which is our purpose today."

Rev. Bro. Aimar, the patron of the Troop, then presented the cups and badges to the successful winners.

He said: "I came to Hongkong shortly after the Boy Scout movement had been started in the Colony. At the time the Troop was very large. Now, although it is very small, I am glad to hear from the Commissioner and others that quality makes up for quantity. You boys must be very thankful to your Assistant Scoutmaster, Mr. Braga, for the hard work I know he has done in bringing the Troop to its present standard. This is the first time since my return from home that I have had the pleasure of meeting the troop in a body in the College compound on such an occasion. I hope that this is the forerunner of many other pleasant ceremonies. It is very kind of you to invite me to give away the cups and badges, and I congratulate those who secured them. He then thanked the visitors for their presence.

After Assistant Scoutmaster Braga had suitably replied, the Commissioner, Rev. G. T. Waldegrave, addressed the boys. He congratulated them on their hard-working Scouters, their unity, and their efficiency. He then exhorted them to continue the ten years of history and tradition they had behind them and to keep their ideal—perfection—ever before them and they would have no fear of going wrong.

An enjoyable afternoon was concluded when the Commissioner called for three cheers for the Troop and the Scouts stood to attention and sang "God Save the King."

## DYNAMITE PILFERAGE.

## POLICE ASK FOR EXEMPLARY PUNISHMENT.

Mr. T. H. King, Deputy Superintendent of Police, prosecuted at the Magistrate's yesterday in a case in which Li Pat was charged before Mr. J. R. Wood with unlawfully having in his possession 120 sticks of dynamite and 100 detonators on Bowen Road on the 25th inst.

The defendant's plea was that he had been instructed by a friend to carry the explosive to Hongkong.

Mr. King said that Mr. Blake, who had previously been retained for the defence had rung him up that morning and told him that he was no longer instructed and that he would not be appearing. The Deputy Superintendent of Police went on to say that a large amount of dynamite was being used in the Colony for building purposes and thefts of the explosive were becoming common. Six weeks ago eleven cases were found at Cap Sai Mun.

Asked by the Magistrate as to what the stolen dynamite was usually used for, Mr. King said it was usually sold to fishermen and contractors. Ten days ago, he added, there was an armed robbery at Stanley in which 40 lbs. of dynamite was said to have been stolen; although, he pointed out, it was quite possible that some of these reports might have been made to cover surreptitious sales made without the permission of the contractors. He asked his Worship to take a serious view of the case and to send the man to prison without the option of a fine.

His Worship imposed a fine of \$200 with the alternative of three months' hard labour.

## AMERICAN MARINE IN TROUBLE.

David Smith, a marine on the U.S.S. *Ashville*, appeared before Mr. Wood at the Magistrate's yesterday, on a charge of having assaulted two Chinese girls in Spring Garden Lane, Wanchai, on Saturday night.

Detective Sub-Inspector Cooke informed his Worship that he was not offering any evidence as the defendant had agreed to pay compensation in the sum of \$25.

This amount had been accepted.

The Magistrate, remarking on the case, said the defendant had behaved disgracefully in assaulting the two girls, but as the police were offering no evidence he would be liberated.

## TWELVE RULES.

## SERMON BY THE REV. H. COPLEY MOYLE, M.A.

Following is the sermon preached in St. John's Cathedral on Sunday morning by the Senior Chaplain, the Rev. H. Copley Moyle, M.A.

Phil. III, 10. "Let us walk by the same rule."

To-day is marked in our Prayer Book Calendar as the Feast of St. Simon and St. Jude, two of the twelve Apostles. The Saints' days are intended to remind us that we are all called to be Saints, and to encourage us by showing what human nature is capable of by Divine grace. Of the two Saints commemorated to-day we know little except that they were chosen by our Blessed Lord to be of the number of the Apostolic band, what kind of people were the Saints? They were men and women of the same nature as ourselves, subject to the same temptations but actuated by a keen desire for the honour of Christ and the glory of God. Amongst the Saints we find people who had grovelled in the lowest depths of sin, but they had turned from their sins and given their hearts to Jesus Christ. What they accomplished we can perform, if we take as our motto, "For the sake of Jesus." In looking over some papers the other day I came across what were called Twelve Considerations for Right Living, and I think that any one who carried out these suggestions in his life, would be living something like the saintly life. They were very plain rules without any touch of ultra piety about them. But if we all followed them we should be happier and more satisfactory people than we are now. These were the twelve rules mentioned—

1. To have one close friend at the least.
2. To fight against anxiety and fear.
3. To read a little every day.
4. To have some work outside of what I am bound to do.
5. To live healthily.
6. To try to talk easily with strangers.
7. To save a little money but not very much.
8. To avoid pitying myself.
9. To be clean in body and mind.
10. To be very honest.
11. To behave cheerfully but not noisily.
12. To speak often and freely to God.

They are simple rules and it would be easy to add to them, but let us think for a minute.

1. To have one close friend at the least. This is a good rule. We ought all to have one person at least to whom we can talk freely and whom we can trust implicitly. This is one advantage of marriage; it ought to give us one on whose love and counsel we can always rely. There is an old saying that joys are doubled and sorrows are halved when shared with a friend. A real friend is one whom we love and trust so implicitly that we have no secrets from him. Happy are we if we possess such a friend.

2. The second rule, "To fight against anxiety and fear," is one that has the authority of Christ Himself. "Be not anxious," was His repeated charge to His disciples, and constantly He said, "Fear not." How often anxiety and fear spoil people's lives. There should be no room for either in the Christian heart, but a perfect trust in our Heavenly Father.

3. To read a little every day, is a good rule. The mind gets stale unless new thoughts are brought in and this is likely to be the case by reading some good and useful book every day. I wonder, does everyone in the Church read some verses at least of the Bible every day? If we do not we are neglecting an important weapon in the Armoury of the Christian soldier.

4. To have some work outside of what I am bound to do. A change of occupation is good for all of us. The old proverb is true, "All work and no play makes Jack a dull boy." A change of work is often quite as beneficial as a rest. It is the sameness of their work which often exhausts people. That is one reason why I believe that the growing habit of men doing some work in their offices on Sunday leads to a decrease in efficiency. I believe the experience of munition workers in the War showed that working seven days a week did not result in increased output.

5. To live healthily. A very necessary rule. A sick or diseased body handicaps the mind and the spirit. Everyone should know the elementary rules of health, and keep them.

6. The next rule is shrewd and unexpected. To try to talk easily with strangers. English people are notoriously suspicious of strangers and avoid speaking to them. I once spoke to a stranger in the Hongkong Club making some casual remark and he replied with evident surprise, "Are you an Englishman?" I said I was and he replied, "I thought Englishmen never spoke without being introduced." I said "I am sorry if I have offended you." He replied "Oh, I'm not offended. I like it, I'm not English, I'm Australian. And you are the first Englishman that has spoken to me without being introduced."

7. To save a little money, but not very much. This is an excellent rule which prevents prodigality on the one hand and the worship of Mammon, and avarice on the other. I think the writer had in mind the need of having a little money to fall back upon in case of emergency. It is a rule that we may well ponder upon, for the love of dollars seems epidemic amongst us in Hongkong. But it is better to be generous than to be rich.

8. To avoid pitying myself. This is a splendid rule. It is so easy to have a grievance and to expect pity for it. It is easy to think that a failure is due to our misfortune and not to our fault. There is a type of mind that always likes to attribute its troubles and expects sympathy, and to do so is as weakening to oneself as it is generally boring to others. It is well to be silent about our troubles, and to tell them to God only, or perhaps to God and the one trusted friend.

(Continued at foot of next column.)

## JAPANESE EARTHQUAKE.

## DISASTER.

## THANKS FOR THE COLONY'S CONTRIBUTION OF CLOTHES.

Those who contributed articles and those who organised the collection of clothing at the City Hall recently on behalf of the Japanese Earthquake Disaster Hongkong Relief Fund will be interested to learn that a message of enthusiastic thanks has been received from Mr. J. F. Brister, Chairman of the Clothing Committee at Kobe. It may be mentioned that most of the 5,000 articles contributed (and sorted by Mrs. E. D. C. Wolfe and the Committee over which she presided) were very little worn; in fact, in some cases the donors sent new things direct from the shops. It was evident there was a feeling that one could not send badly-worn clothing to compatriots in distress. The letter from the Chairman of the Clothing Committee is as follows—

EARTHQUAKE RELIEF COMMITTEE, Kobe, October 13th, 1923.

Dear Mr. McARTHAUR—On behalf of my Committee I beg to acknowledge with most grateful thanks receipt of fifteen cases of assorted clothing, etc. President McKinley as well as eight cases of men's, women's and children's boots, etc. as *Empress of Russia*, all for distribution amongst the foreign refugees now in Kobe, and generously donated by the foreign community of Hongkong.

I hardly know how to express our gratitude, but I wish you would convey to the foreign community in Hongkong how very greatly we appreciate such substantial assistance.

We feel that our unqualified thanks are due not only to those who have given unstintingly of their personal belongings, but also to those who undertook the collection, packing, and shipment of the articles to Kobe.

It was unfortunate that the earthquake occurred at a time when summer clothing only could be worn; this, coupled with the fact that we were within a few weeks of cold weather, had the effect of doubling the demands which have been made upon this Committee. The shipments from Hongkong have been of the greatest possible value and arrived just at the moment when they were most needed. It may be of interest to you to know that this clothing is being given only to those who are destitute and in greatest need, each case being dealt with individually.

I wish to express to you the sincere thanks of my Committee for your kindness, and also for the trouble you have personally taken in placing our position before the Hongkong community, particularly at a time when pressure of other business must have more than fully occupied your attention. Yours very truly,

(Sd.) J. F. BRISTER, Chairman, Clothing Committee, Earthquake Relief Committee.

9. To be clean in body and mind. We no longer think dirt an accompaniment of saintliness as in the days of St. Francis of Assisi. And the mind must be kept as clean as the body. You cannot touch pitch without being defiled, and if you read some of the dirty trash that is published you are lowering your ideals and running into temptation.

10. To be very honest, not just an honesty that avoids theft, but to be absolutely honest in all our work, to give honest work in return for a salary received, and to give a decent living wage for honest work. He is not very honest who defrauds a railway company or the government, as some so-called respectable people do not hesitate to do. This rule prevents what is known here as "squeezing." The person who is keeping it would not think of travelling on a tram without paying his fare, if the collector forgot to ask for it he would tender it to him.

11. To behave cheerfully but not noisily. The Christian ought to be full of cheerfulness, because He has trust in his Heavenly Father. He knows that God nothing does, or suffers to be done. But what thou would'st thyself, if thou could'st see. Thro' all events of things, as well as He.

Such faith inevitably makes him who has it cheerful. Very often noisy behaviour is put on as a cloak to hide the uneasiness of the noisy one.

12. To speak often and freely to God. This is the last and most important of all the rules. The writer of these rules would not be content with stated and regular times for prayer, though they are very important, he would speak "often and freely" to God. Do we do that? Do we bring all our difficulties to God? Do we speak to Him of our doubts and temptations, of our joys and pleasures? If we do not we are losing one of the chief aids to a happy, holy life. My friends, you are accustomed to hear preachers urge you to prayer, perhaps so accustomed that you have ceased to regard such exhortations, and are inclined to pass them by as the necessary commonplace of the pulpit. If it is so, with any one here to-day I do most earnestly ask you to think of this matter of prayer. When we want an opinion on any subject we go to those who are experts on that subject. The Saints are experts on the subject of prayer, and they proclaim with one united voice that prayer is effectual. But prayer is difficult. To be so conscious of the continual presence of God as to be able to "speak often and freely" to Him is not learned in a minute, but it is something well worth learning. Do not be discouraged if prayers sometimes seem lifeless. In prayer you breathe the atmosphere of Heaven, and without prayer the soul dies.

## 'ON WITH THE DANCE.'

Before deciding on your New Gown for the Ball call and see our delightful selection.

A new consignment of Evening Dresses has just arrived from London and Paris, together with some very smart Hair Ornaments and other dainty accessories.



## AFTER THE BALL.

for the car ride home, a Jaeger Wrap or Scarf is the very thing to prevent chill.

NOTE OUR NEW TELEPHONE NUMBER

4567-4 LINES

LANE, CRAWFORD, LTD

FOR QUALITY & STYLE.

## ROWNTREE'S

DELICIOUS CHOCOLATES.

COMPRISING 14 VARIETIES.

OBTAINABLE AT

LANE, CRAWFORD, LTD.

## COLUMBIA

FIBRE NEEDLES,

NEEDLE CUTTERS,

ENGLISH STEEL NEEDLES,

RECORD ALBUMS,

TEN AND TWELVE SIZE

AT

ANDERSON'S.

Wm. Powell Ltd. TELEPHONE C. 4576.

JUST ARRIVED

FROM

PARIS

SMART EVENING GOWNS.

WINTER COATS

AND

GOLF COATS.



## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

## NOTICE

NO Official Reception will be held this Year at the JAPANESE CONSULATE GENERAL, on OCTOBER 31st, the Day for the Celebration of His JAPANESE MAJESTY'S BIRTHDAY.

JAPANESE CONSULATE GENERAL, HONGKONG. [1498]

## TO LET.

WHOLE GROUND FLOOR and BEST OFFICE ROOMS in 1st Floor of the House, No. 5, DUNDAS STREET. Apply to SUNG TAI, No. 1, Queen Street. [1498]

## HONGKONG HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the MEMBERS of the above Society will be held on THURSDAY, 8th NOVEMBER, at 5.15 P.M., in Messrs. STEWART & CO.'S Office, 13, Chater Road.

AGENDA—  
To receive and pass the Committee's Report and Statement of Accounts.  
Election of Officers and new Committee for the ensuing year. [1499]

## NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

## ELLERMAN LINE.

FROM UNITED KINGDOM AND CONTINENT.

THE Steamship "CITY OF CORINTH" having arrived, Consignees of Cargo by her are informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns and/or extra-hazardous Godowns of "Holt's Wharf," whence delivery may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after 2nd November, 1923, will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Underwriter on or before 10th November, 1923, or they will not be recognized. All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on any Tuesday or Friday, between the hours of 10.45 A.M. and Noon, within the free storage period of one week.

No Fire Insurance has been effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by THE BANK LINE, LTD., General Agents, Hongkong, 29th October, 1923. [1497]

## TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

THE Captain and Owners of the s.s. "ANOMIA" disclaim all Responsibility for any Debts contracted by the Crew of that Vessel while in Hongkong. [1495]

## HONGKONG GENERAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

## CHINESE LANGUAGE SCHOOL.

A BEGINNERS' CLASS in the Study of the Chinese Language will be commenced on MONDAY, NOVEMBER 5th, if sufficient support is forthcoming.

Interested STUDENTS should call upon the DIRECTOR OF STUDIES (the Rev. Dr. T. W. PEARCE, O.B.E.) at the SCHOOL, 27, LADY STREET, Any Day this Week (except Saturday), between 1 P.M. and 5.30 P.M.

By Order, D. K. BLAIR, Secretary. Hongkong, 26th October, 1923. [1498]

## G. R. NOTICE.

## SMALL POX.

THE SANITARY BOARD hereby Notify the Public that in view of the Present Epidemic of Small Pox they are urgently advised to protect themselves by VACCINATION.

The following is a list of places at which Chinese can receive Vaccination Free of Charge—

HONGKONG.  
CIVIL HOSPITAL, Hospital Road.  
TUNG WAI HOSPITAL, Po Yan Street.  
CHINESE PUBLIC DISPENSARY, at Central District, 3, Aberdeen Street.  
CHINESE PUBLIC DISPENSARY, at Western District, 106, Third Street.  
CHINESE PUBLIC DISPENSARY, at Eastern District, Stone Nullah Lane, next to District Watchman's quarters.

CHINESE PUBLIC DISPENSARY, at Shamshui, 94, Main Street, Shamshui West.  
KOWLOON.  
GOVERNMENT DISPENSARY, 24, Nathan Road.  
KWONG WAI HOSPITAL.  
CHINESE PUBLIC DISPENSARY, at Yau Ma Tei, opposite Ferry Wharf and Typhoon Shelter.

CHINESE PUBLIC DISPENSARY, at Hung Hom, next to Kung Yim Temple.  
CHINESE PUBLIC DISPENSARY, at Kowloon City, in Lung Chan School, Kowloon.  
CHINESE PUBLIC DISPENSARY, at Shamshui, 41, Yee Kuei Street.

And at the GOVERNMENT DISPENSARIES, Tai Po.

J. A. FRASER, Secretary, Sanitary Board, 25th October, 1923. [1476]

## HONGKONG WEEKLY PRESS.

CONTAINING ALL THE WEEK'S LOCAL NEWS.

The Paper to send Home

## INTIMATIONS

## NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. GERMAIN TUSSEAU is no longer connected with our Firm.

OH. MEURER, CHAUSSEAU TUSSEAU & CIE. [1492]  
Canton, the 25th of October, 1923.

## NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. H. TUNA having been transferred to our Kobe Office, Mr. J. ARE will take charge as Manager of this Branch as from the 1st NOVEMBER, 1923.

THE MITSUI BUSSAN KAISHA, LTD. HONGKONG. [1497]

## HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB.

## NOTICE.

OWNERS OF PONIES are hereby Notified that Ponies must be Named before being measured.

By Order, C. B. BROWN, Secretary. [1499]

## NOTICE.

HARBOUR MASTER'S DEPARTMENT.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that Sealed TENDERS in Triplicate which should be clearly marked "TENDER FOR RAISING OR REMOVING THE WRECK 'LOONG SANG'" will be received at the Harbour Department until Noon of MONDAY, the 5th NOVEMBER, 1923.

Tenders are to raise or remove the wreck "LOONG SANG" as she now lies in Hongkong Harbour.

The Government does not bind itself to accept the Lowest or any Tender.

C. W. BECKWITH, Commander, R.N., Harbour Master, &c. Hongkong, 26th October, 1923. [1484]

## NOTICE.

THE HONGKONG & CANTON ICE MANUFACTURING CO., LTD.

## NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE SECOND ORDINARY ANNUAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company will be held at the Company's Town Office, 2, LOWER ALBERT ROAD, HONGKONG, on MONDAY, 5th NOVEMBER, 1923, at Noon, for the purpose of presenting the Report of the Directors and Statement of Accounts to 31st JULY, 1923.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 29th OCTOBER to 5th NOVEMBER, 1923, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors, M. MANUEL, Secretary. Hongkong, 19th October, 1923. [1448]

## THE HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB.

THE FIFTH GYMKHANA MEETING will be held (weather permitting) at Happy Valley on SATURDAY, 10th, and MONDAY, 12th, NOVEMBER, 1923, commencing 2.45 P.M., Each Day.

The Charge for Admission to the Public Enclosure will be \$1. Soldiers and Sailors in uniform half price.

Members are advised that they must show their Badges to obtain Admission to the Members' Enclosure.

Each Member has the right of introducing 2 Non-members to the Members' Enclosure. Tickets for whom can be obtained from Messrs. LEITCH & DAVIS at \$5 each, up to FRI-DAY, NOVEMBER 9th.

The Stewards invite the Ladies of Hongkong to be present. [1498]

## HONGKONG BOXING ASSOCIATION.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FOURTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the HONGKONG BOXING ASSOCIATION will be held at Messrs. JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.'s Board Room on TUESDAY, the 30th DAY OF OCTOBER, 1923, at 5.15 P.M., for the following purposes—

1.—To receive the General Committee's Report and Statement of Accounts for the year ending the 30th day of June, 1923.

2.—To elect a Chairman, Vice-Chairman, Official Referee, Manager, Secretary and Treasurer, and The General Committee for the year 1923-1924.

3.—To appoint an Auditor.

By Order of the General Committee, GEORGE G. N. TINSON, Hon. Secretary & Treasurer. Hongkong, 23rd October, 1923. [1493]

## LOYAL ORANGE LODGE, No. 602.

HOLD their MONTHLY MEETINGS at the United Grand Lodge, Kennedy Road, the FIRST MONDAY in Each Month.

## PREFATORY.

The Imperial Grand Black Chapter of the British Commonwealth, No. 801, EASTERN STAR, hold their Meetings at the same Hall the SECOND MONDAY of Each Month.

Anyone interested should apply at the above Hall. [1401]

## HOUSE TO LET.

NEXT April, for about Six Months, KELLET MANOR, No. 67, Mount KELLET. The House will be for Sale in 1925.

Apply—PERCY SMITH, 5, Queen's Road Central. [1491]

## TO LET.

OFFICES in UNION BUILDING—One Room on Fifth Floor. Apply UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, LTD.

## INTIMATIONS

## NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

THE Office of the "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS" have been removed to 11 CHATER ROAD (3rd floor), to which Address all Correspondence should be directed. Hongkong, 16th July, 1923.

## "LEST WE FORGET"

NAVY LEAGUE BALL ON FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 2ND, at 9.30 P.M., for the Relief of Widows and Children of Those who died in the War.

TICKETS Obtainable at MOUTRIER, ANDERSON, HONGKONG HOTEL, and ENGINEERS' INSTITUTE. [1478]

## "GLEN" LINE, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES. FROM UNITED KINGDOM AND STRAITS, &c.

THE Motor Vessel "GLENAMOI" having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of cargo by her are hereby informed that all goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns and/or extra-hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, whence delivery may be obtained.

Goods not cleared by the 31st October, 1923, at Noon, will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed and damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined in the presence of Consignees by Messrs. Goddard and Douglas, on 30th Oct., 1923, at 10 a.m.

Claims against the Steamer must be presented on the special form provided, and must also be submitted within 30 days of arrival, otherwise they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., Agents. Hongkong, 24th October, 1923. [1473]

## S.S. "PORTHOS"

SERVICES CONTRACTUELS DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

## NOTICE

CONSIGNEES of Cargo from MARSEILLE, &c., in connection with above Steamer are hereby informed that their goods with the exception of Opium, Treasure and Valuables are being landed and stored at their risks into the Godowns of the Hongkong-Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., Kowloon, whence delivery may be obtained immediately after landing.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded on unless intimation is received from the Consignees before Noon, To-day, requesting it to be landed here.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the Underwriter. Goods remaining undelivered after the 30th instant, at Noon, will be subject to rent and landing charges.

All claims must be sent in to us on or before the 3rd November, 1923, or they will not be recognized.

All damaged packages will be examined on Tuesday, the 30th instant, at 10 a.m., by Messrs. Goddard & Douglas.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

R. RODENFUSER, Acting Agent. Hongkong, 24th October, 1923. [1469]

## NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP CO., LTD. AND CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

CONSIGNEES per Company's Steamer "GLAUCUS" are hereby notified that the Cargo will be discharged into Holt's Wharf, Kowloon, where it will be at Consignee's risk and subject to terms and conditions of storage at Holt's Wharf. The Cargo will be ready for delivery from Godown on and after 26th October.

Optional Cargo will be landed, unless notice has been given prior to steamer's arrival.

All broken, chafed, and damaged goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on any Tuesday and Friday between the hours of 10.45 A.M. and Noon within the free storage period.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the steamer's Godown, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 1st November, will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Underwriter on or before the 15th November, 1923, or they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

## BUTTERFIELD &amp; SWIRE, Agents.

Hongkong, 26th October, 1923. [1490]

## NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

The Steamship "FIUME L" FROM TRIESTE, VENICE, BRINDISI, SPALATO, PORT SAID, MASSAUA, ADEN, COLOMBO, PENANG, AND SINGAPORE.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., at Kowloon, whence delivery may be obtained.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded unless notice to the contrary be given before 27th inst.

No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 2nd prox., will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Underwriter on or before the 12th prox., or they will not be recognized.

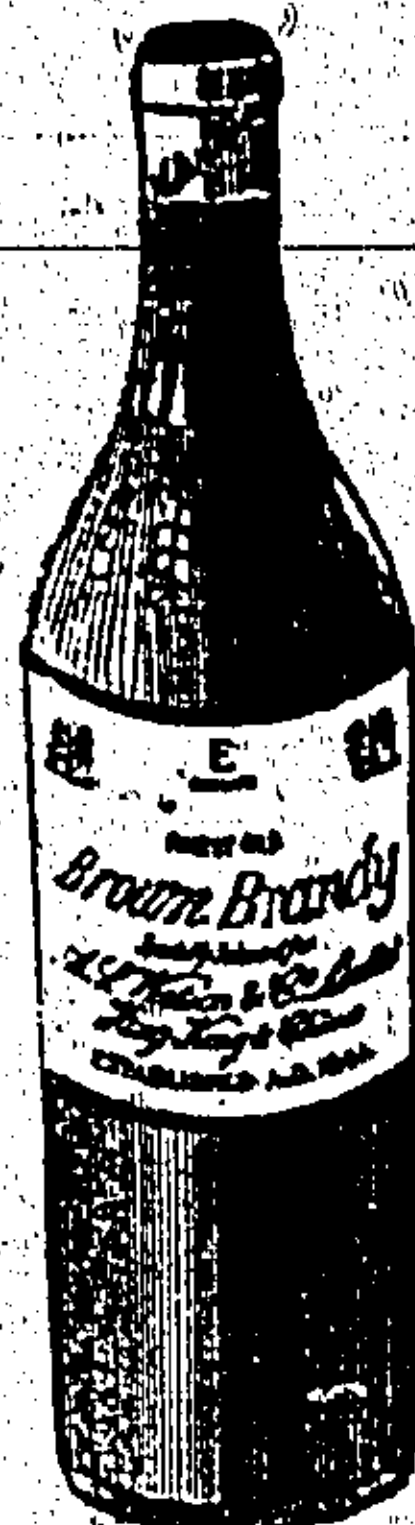
All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 2nd prox., at 10 a.m., by our Surveyors, Messrs. Goddard & Douglas.

No Fire Insurance has been effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by DODWELL & CO., LTD., Agents. Hongkong, 27th October, 1923. [1495]

## OLD

## BROWN

## BRANDY



A genuine after dinner Cognac of excellent bouquet and taste.

SPECIALLY SELECTED FOR A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.,

Wine & Spirit Merchants.

TELEPHONE 616

Hongkong Office: 14, Chater Road. London Office: 131, Fleet Street, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, OCTOBER 30th, 1923.

## PIRACY PREVENTION.

We presume some public inquiry will be held into the recent piracy on the Chinese-owned steamer *Sun Ning*, for the circumstances certainly seem to require it, especially in view of the fact that new regulations are apparently in contemplation which impose very serious responsibilities on the officers of ships of this class plying in the waters of the Colony.

The *Sun Ning*, a river steamer running between Hongkong and Kowloon, had just got outside the territorial waters of this Colony, when a gang of armed pirates, who were on board in the guise of passengers, suddenly took possession of the ship, held control of her for many hours while they disposed of some three hundred passengers of their money and other valuables, and finally departed from the ship in *Bias Bay*, taking their loot with them into Chinese territory, like other gangs—possibly the same gang—had done on two or three previous occasions, with apparently a sense of perfect security from just retribution. Once on Chinese soil—and they seem always to proceed to the same district of Kwangtung province—nothing more seems to be heard of them or their loot by the public authorities.

The *Sun Ning*, we understand, carried two British officers, a Portuguese chief engineer having a British certificate, and six Indian guards. She was fitted with the grilles required under the local regulations for the prevention of piracy, and three or four fairly recent piracies had clearly indicated to those responsible for the protection and safety of the ship and her passengers the special precautions which were necessary to guard against surprise attacks such as that which actually occurred. We have been told that the police searched the ship for arms and ammunition before her departure, and apparently found none.

Therefore the first question which suggests itself is: How did the pirates come to be armed? They managed to seriously wound the Captain and his Chief Officer and to less seriously wound one of the Indian guards, but not a single member of the pirate gang seems to have been rendered *hors de combat*, and so not one of them has been made available by abandonment or capture to give the police any chance of securing information on important details that appear at present shrouded in mystery. As the Indian guards on these ships are under the control of the Captain Superintendent of Police, some Departmental inquiry has doubtless been held, but we think that a public inquiry is highly desirable if only to satisfy the travelling public that these guards are something more than ornamental encumbrances on these ships.

We have heard it said, for instance, that it is a practice on some of these ships for the guards to supplement their pay by letting their cabins to passengers, and this leads to a suggestion that if guards are permitted to fraternise with passengers in this way, it is not difficult for a gang bent on piracy to arm themselves with the very weapons which the Police Authorities provide for use against these miscreants. Whether there is any reason to suppose that this happened in the case of the *Sun Ning* we do not know.

We have been told in the newspaper reports that the pirates took possession of the ship's armoury, but it is not clear at what stage of the proceedings this was done. The allegation that the ship's grilles were not closed and locked, as the Regulations require, is another matter that calls for notice by the public authorities. We should like to learn something, also, regarding the use made by the officers and guards of the weapons of defence supplied to them by the Police Authorities, at the ship's expense. We heard of an instance, sometime ago, in which at target practice, the revolvers supplied to a captain and his chief officer became useless after three or four shots had been fired. These are matters of considerable interest and importance when officers are required in the event of a piracy to "fight to a finish."

The whole problem is, admittedly, a difficult one. Many alternative suggestions to dependence on rifles and revolvers have been offered, but none have recommended themselves to the authorities. We do not know whether "tear shells," of which half a dozen may be carried in the pocket, have been considered in this connection, but we have heard one captain express the opinion that they would in all probability prove far more effective than revolvers in overcoming surprise attacks by large gangs of armed pirates such as have occurred several times now within the last two or three years; they would certainly lay out passengers as well as pirates if thrown into the crowd, but no permanent harm results. They are recommended as not only putting a stop to piratical operations on the ship but as affording a prospect of enabling a few of the miscreants to be captured. It is a remarkable fact that in none of the piracies of the character we are discussing has a single pirate been held captive on a ship. Nor, to our knowledge, has one been captured after the event.

Only three cases of small-pox were reported during the 48 hours ended on the 28th inst. One was Spanish, the other two being Chinese.

The total output of the Kailan Mining Administration's mines for the week ending October 13th amounted to 83,980 tons and the sales to 118,012 tons.

As the result of a complaint from the Portuguese residents in Wyndham Street, a number of hawkers were fined \$1 each yesterday for crying their wares in Wyndham Street which is a prohibited area.

It will be observed that the Xmas and New Year Parcel Mail for the United Kingdom will be closed in the G.P.O. at 5 p.m. on the 5th November. This mail is due in London on the 17th December.

An Indian watchman, named Harman Singh, employed at St. Stephen's Girls' School, fell from a wall of the school compound on Saturday and received injuries which necessitated his being sent to the Government Civil Hospital.

The marriage is shortly to take place at Mukden of Miss H. M. Wilkinson, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. F. E. Wilkinson of the British Consulate-General at Mukden, to Mr. A. L. Newman of the Chinese Customs Service, who has recently been transferred to Tientsin.

Jascha Heifetz gave two recitals in Shanghai last week. The critics were unable to find superlatives which do full justice to the merits of his wonderful performances. Evidently the cancellation of his intended visit to Hongkong, local music-lovers have been deprived of a rare musical treat.

Capt. Novills, A.D.C. to H.E. the Governor, departs for a fortnight's leave in Indo-China to-day. During his absence Lieut. C. H. Dray, of H.M.S. *Blackbell*, will act as Aide-de-Camp.

It is officially announced that the Canadian Pacific will inaugurate a new service between Hongkong and Manila by the *Empress of Russia* and the *Empress of Asia*, beginning on March 25th next.

Among the passengers for Hongkong, travelling by the *Atsuta Maru*, which left London, September, 28th, are Mr. and Mrs. N. L. Smith and family, Mr. D. M. Goodall, Mr. and Mrs. J. D. F. Mulder, Miss L. Berkin, Miss E. V. Thom, and Dr. and Mrs. G. Duncan Whyte.

Mr. Shirling Fessenden who has been elected Chairman of Shanghai Municipal Council in succession to Mr. H. G. Simms, who has gone to reside in London permanently, is a well-known attorney, and has been a member of the Council for several years. He is the first American Chairman of the Council since the office was held by Mr. H. de Gray some dozen years ago.

Captain Roque, French Military Attaché, and Mr. Nicolai, of the Société Métallurgique, drove the first motor car, a Citroën Caterpillar, to Jehol and back, overcoming the difficulties presented by rivers and other natural obstacles. Captain Roque and Mr. Nicolai consider that it would be possible, if a few improvements were made to the existing track, to make the trip in forty-eight hours.

The Rev. Michael Longridge, the senior chaplain of the Royal Navy, who has been chaplain of Devonport Dockyard since last February, has been presented by the Lord Chancellor to the living of Padworth, near Reading, and has been given permission by the Admiralty to retire at his own request. Mr. Longridge, who would have attained the age for compulsory retirement next December, has served in the Navy for 25 years. He was for two years in the battleship *Glory* when she was flagship of the China Station, and he served in the *Indus* and in R.N. Barracks, Devonport, and in the *Superb* and has been chaplain of the hospitals and Dockyards at Hongkong and Malta.

Twenty-two N.C.O.'s and sappers of the Hongkong Volunteer Defence Corps Engineer Company, went into training last week-end at Stonecutters. The party did useful instructional work, and a light display and engine room work on Saturday night and on Sunday morning they went under Part I of the musketry course. In the afternoon, squad drill was held which was attended by the Commandant (Lt. Col. Bird, D.S.O.) who expressed pleasure at seeing the fine turn out, and mentioned that the general efficiency of the Engineer Company, in which interest had been renewed, was of a very high order. On the range in the morning, Serjt. Lanfety, in celebration of his obtaining the long service decoration, put up a prize of spoons for the Section, making the highest score. The honours went to No. 2 Section. Serjt. Major Everett's score of 87 helping the Section considerably.

A distinguished cruising party is expected to arrive in Hongkong shortly on board the yacht *Faithful II*, which is one of the best known yachts of the Royal Yachting Squadron. She is owned by Hon. Mr. Ernest Guinness who is making a trip round the world on the vessel. At present the yacht is at Shanghai and is due to leave there for Hongkong next Friday. Amongst those on board are the Hon. Mr. and Mrs. Guinness and their three daughters: Sir Algernon Guinness, Miss Tennant, Mr. P. O. Fane, Mr. T. Murray and Dr. F. A. Phillips. The Captain of the *Faithful* is Mr. H. E. Frogbrook, R.N.R. The yacht was built in 1896 at Nantes. She is of steel construction and has auxiliary motor power. She has the appearance of the frigates of a century ago. She sailed from Southampton and visited Gibraltar, Las Palmas, Cape Verde Islands, Trinidad, passing through the Panama Canal and crossing the Pacific Ocean to Shanghai.

## OBITUARY.

## DAVID MAER HENDERSON.

We regret to record the death of Mr. David Maer Henderson, M.I.C.E., late Engineer-in-Chief of the Chinese Maritime Customs. Mr. Henderson, who had reached the advanced age of 83, was a well-known person amongst the foreign community in Shanghai for many years up to the date of his retirement. He was on the Customs staff for many years, and a great deal of the engineering and light-house work necessary for the service, and the lighting of the China Coast, was carried out during his period of service.

Mr. Henderson was the son of David Henderson, of Renfrew, and was educated at Blair Lodge, Scotland, and Queen's College, Birmingham. After being trained at Fox, Henderson & Co.'s works, Smethwick, he became engineer to Cannon Brothers & Co. and P. D. Barnett & Co., and from 1899 to 1902 was Engineer-in-Chief of the Imperial Maritime Customs of China. He designed the hyper-radial light for Pei Yushan, and the first-order group-flashing light on Waglan Island, Hongkong, the first that was floated on mercury. He was also responsible for the blowing up of wrecks and the strong barrier in the Ningpo River, and for the erection in 1883 of a fortified lighthouse on the South Cape of Formosa, the lantern of which was provided with revolving steel shutters. In recognition of his services he received the Chinese Order of the Double Dragon. Mr. Henderson died on September 18th at Victory House, Kingway, Hong.



## CABLES.

LATEST CABLES  
(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)AMERICAN TRADE.  
FEDERAL RESERVE BOARD  
REPORTS.

WASHINGTON, October 28th.  
Federal Reserve Board reports show that during the last six weeks the whole sale trade has increased nine per cent. over last year, employment has been maintained; the recent high level of production has decreased five per cent. over the May returns, the highest point; contracts for business in industrial buildings and the production of iron and steel have decreased; railroads have continued their high rate for deliveries of all kinds of commodities, though prices for fuel, building materials and metals have declined; prices for clothing, foods and farm products have increased; commercial loans have reached a new high record.

## EARLIER CABLES.

GERMANY'S CAPACITY  
TO PAY."THE LIMIT OF FRENCH  
CONCESSIONS ATTAINED."

PARIS, October 28th.  
In a speech at Sampigny, M. Poincaré declared that France could not agree to reduction in the German debt, fixed in May, 1921. Referring to Mr. Baldwin's speech he entirely agreed regarding the importance at the earliest possible moment of an Inter-Allied settlement of the Reparations question and the advantage of the United States' co-operation therein. He would accept the appointment by the Reparations Commission of a committee of experts to examine German's capacity to pay, the reform of German finances and a concrete reparations scheme, provided the procedure remained within the four corners of the Treaty, but France would never agree to the Reparations Commission being divested of its functions or being replaced by an organization in which France's share of influence, already inferior to France's share of interest, should be further reduced. "The limit of our concessions has been attained and we will not go further."

## REPORTED GERMAN LOAN.

STATEMENTS BY NEW YORK  
PRESS.

NEW YORK, October 28th.  
The newspapers here display prominent reports that the big German Loan to be floated, chiefly in the United States, is likely to develop out of the proposed International Reparations Conference. German reports that the United States is planning a huge wheat credit to Germany undoubtedly arose out of the fact that President Coolidge, with a view to relieving American agriculture, is seriously considering a proposal that the War Finance Corporation should finance the sale of surplus produce to Europe if an economically sound way can be found. The New York Times is of opinion that the whole European situation has changed by the latest turn of events there.

THE SITUATION IN  
GERMANY.SAXONY DEFIES IMPERIAL  
GOVERNMENT.

DRESDEN, October 28th.  
The Government of Saxony has refused the Imperial Chancellor's demand for its resignation. An official communication declares that only the Saxony Diet is entitled to dismiss the Government of Saxony, and consequently until this occurs the Government remains in power. It is intended, however, to bring up the matter in the Diet without delay.

HAMBURG COMMUNISTS  
SENTENCED.

HAMBURG, October 28th.  
The special court, which tried the Communist leaders concerned in the recent disturbances here has sentenced one of them to death for high treason and rebellion. Others were sentenced to imprisonment ranging from one year to two months. Fourteen policemen were killed in the revolt. The total rebel casualties are not yet known but are seventy-five dead and in hospitals.

FRANCE AND THE SEPARATIST  
MOVEMENT.

M. Poincaré declared that the Separatist movement was spontaneous and due to the malice of the inhabitants and their old opposition towards France. It was not France's doing, and France had always held scrupulously aloof from German internal affairs. Whatever Germany's future constitution might be France would never violate the conscience of the inhabitants. France cherished no plan of annexation but would not renounce her claim to permanent guarantees of security.

FAR EASTERN CABLE  
NEWS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

CHUNGKING CAPTURED BY  
CHINESE TROOPS.

## A WARNING TO FOREIGN VESSELS.

PEKING, October 28th.  
The Commissioner for Foreign Affairs at Ichang informed the Foreign Consulate on October 28th that General Hsiao Yao Nan had instructed him to request foreign ships not to proceed to Chungking, which was in the hands of the Chinese. If the warning is unheeded the Chinese Authorities decline all responsibility in the event of ships being attacked.

The communication further warns foreign ships against the transportation of arms or munitions, which would not only be inimical to Chinese plans for bandit suppression, but would be a violation of neutrality.

It is reported that the Japanese steamship company at Ichang has temporarily suspended sailings to Chungking.

THE DESTRUCTION OF FACTORIES  
IN JAPAN.

## OFFICIAL FIGURES.

TOKYO, October 28th.  
Official returns give a total 6,902 factories destroyed by the earthquake and fire. The loss is assessed at 380,000,000 yen, while 71,383 factory hands are stated to be affected.

## [FROM THE "DAILY BULLETIN"]

THE CAPTIVE LADY  
MISSIONARIES.

## BANDITS OBSTINATE.

SHANGHAI, October 27th.  
Reuter's correspondent at Kaifeng reports that Mr. Joyce, Inland Commissioner, interviewed the bandit leader on October 27th, offering on behalf of the Military Governor a pardon and a ransom if the lady captives, Miss Sharp and Miss Darroch, are released immediately, but refusing to consider the enrolment of the bandits in the army. Mr. Joyce telegraphs stating that the bandits absolutely refuse the terms offered, and are holding out for enrolment in the army. The authorities are now advancing their military operations, but the country is mountainous, and the west side of the bandits is still open.

Chang Fu Lai is arranging to proceed to Paotung in three days' time to take immediate charge of the operations there.

GROWTH OF FASCISM.  
MUSOLINI ADDRESSES THE  
"BLACKSHIRTS."

## MALTA, October 28th.

Signor Mussolini, in a speech on the occasion of the first anniversary of the Fascist march to Rome, said the few hundred stalwarts of Fascism which he had addressed at the same place a year ago had now grown to a multitude. The Fascist Government had kept its promises. An Army had been created, on which the nation could implicitly rely. This was known abroad as well as at home. Referring to the Corfu incident he said Italy for the first time had taken an absolutely independent step. She had denied the competence of the Geneva Arbitration, which was opposed to proletarian nations. Those days were over and there was generally thought. The Italian people had given an example of discipline and it had been necessary to march, they undoubtedly would have done so. He concluded, "Blackshirts, rely on me, and I will rely on you." Signor Mussolini was loudly cheered. The demonstrations continued all day long.

NEW U.S. AMBASSADOR  
TO BRITAIN.APPOINTMENT OPPOSED BY  
RADICAL SENATORS.

WASHINGTON, October 28th.  
It is announced that several Radical Senators will oppose the confirmation of the appointment of Mr. Frank Kellogg, as Ambassador to Great Britain, by the Senate, hoping thus to force a general discussion on foreign policy.

## U.S. SUBMARINE SUNK.

WASHINGTON, October 28th.  
The United States submarine O-7 sunk in Limon Bay, in the Panama Canal Zone, after a collision with the steamer *Abanora*. Five of the crew are missing.

AUSTRALIAN BOXING  
TRAGEDY.HEAVYWEIGHT DIES FOLLOWING  
KNOCK-OUT.

MELBOURNE, October 28th.  
A tragedy marked the heavyweight boxing contest at the Stadium between Max Gornick, of Queensland, and Jack Dunstan, the latter dying in hospital after being knocked out in the eighteenth round. Dunstan was champion of the British Grand Fleet during the war.

## KING'S BOXING TOURNAMENT.

THE OPENING NIGHT.  
A GOOD DISPLAY.

The opening night's contests at the King's Farewell Boxing Tournament, at Murray Barracks, last night, were witnessed by a large audience. His Excellency the Governor honoured the event with his presence. Some willing fights were witnessed in the Novices, though they were not remarkable for a display of science. In the Garrison Open Lightweights Pte. Roberts and Pte. Robinson put up a ding dong fight, which was quite a contrast to the poor showing made by the other two contestants in this class. The Middleweights were uninteresting, as neither science nor a willingness to fight were in evidence. In the Officers' Catchweights two good bouts were seen, though it is rather to be regretted that the second one, between Lieutenants Jones and St. Clair-Tisdell, was awarded to the former on what was obviously a foul. Lieut. St. Clair-Tisdell striking his opponent on the back of the neck with his forearm. Of the remaining contests the Open Garrison Lightweights and the Open Garrison Middleweights provided the most exciting bouts.

## NOVICES-LIGHT WEIGHTS.

Pte. Lambert v. L. Cpl. Dunn.—Both men were very keen and willing. Lambert was the more aggressive. Both were exhausted when the final gong went. The fight went the full distance and was awarded to Lambert on points.

Pte. Hounsley v. Pte. Proffitt.—Proffitt was the aggressor from the start and punished his opponent severely in the first round. Hounsley retired before the completion of this round and Proffitt was declared the winner.

Pte. Hughes (35) v. Pte. Crawley.—These two showed a finer knowledge of the noble art than the two previous couples. Hughes had a very great advantage in the first round but his opponent came up well in the second and last rounds and looked a likely winner. Hughes was warned twice in the first round for resting on his knees. He was, however, given the verdict on points.

Pte. Matthews v. Dnr. Wilkinson.—The first round opened in whirlwind style, both men attacking on every available opportunity. Their footwork was neat and they were evenly matched. Both were very good sports and fought clean. Matthews won on points.

Pte. Bird had a walk over from Pte. Twydale.

## GARRISON OPEN LIGHTWEIGHTS.

Pte. Brennan v. Pte. Ayre.—This was supposed to be a Garrison affair, but it opened miserably and both men were warned twice by the referee for not fighting, the referee telling them very plainly "not to play the fool" and, "if they did not fight they would both be disqualified." Things improved slightly in the second round, Pte. Ayre still being on the weak side. Brennan was doing most of the leading and in the final round got several hefty blows to point. Brennan won on points.

Pte. Roberts v. Pte. Robinson.—This was quite a contrast to the previous fight. Both were game and there was plenty of give and take. If anything, Roberts had the best of the exchanges in the first two rounds. Robinson seemed more set in getting in a knock-out blow than on scoring points. His hook to jaw was at times dangerous. Roberts won on points and thoroughly deserved his victory.

## REGIMENTAL MIDDLE-WEIGHTS.

Pte. Rowe v. Pte. Dunn.—There was much sparring in the opening round, Dunn having the advantage. The second round was very tame both men showing no inclination to mix things. In the final round Rowe attacked and scored freely. Dunn showed no footwork and lost the fight on points.

Pte. Loftus v. Pte. Grindley.—Things were lively from the commencement. Both received a lot of punishment and Grindley was bleeding from the nose early on. As in previous bouts footwork seemed to be entirely neglected and they were unable to get out of each other's road. Loftus was the more aggressive and won on points.

Pte. Johnson v. Pte. Dyer.—Dyer was awarded the fight in the first round, Johnson being disqualified for using the open glove.

## OFFICERS' CATCH WEIGHTS.

Capt. Cross v. Lieut. White.—Lieut. White had the advantage of height and reach and punished his opponent severely from the start. Capt. Cross took his punishment gamely and went into the last round in a very unfit condition. The bout was not completed the referee stopping the fight and awarding the victory to Lieut. White.

Lieut. G. J. Jones v. 2nd Lieut. St. Clair-Tisdell.—This looked a promising affair but in the first round Lieut. Jones was counted out on a foul blow. His opponent getting in a blow on the back of the neck with his forearm. It was clearly a foul. Lieut. Jones was awarded the fight.

## NOVICES-WELTER WEIGHTS.

Pte. Boyle v. Pte. Kelley.—Boyle, the younger man, had not the stamina of his opponent. At the end of the second round he was on the verge of collapse and declined to carry on. Kelley was declared the winner.

## REGIMENTAL OPEN WELTER WEIGHT.

Pte. Owens walk over from Pte. Barton.  
Pte. Brown walk over from Pte. Boyle who had not recovered from his previous bout.

Pte. Paul v. L. Cpl. Jackson.—L. Cpl. Jackson, the stronger man outlasted his opponent and won on points after a keenly fought match.

Pte. Barraclough v. Pte. Carter.—This bout opened well, both men showing neat footwork. They were keen and perhaps a little wild. Barraclough had the best of it and though in the last round he got in a couple of blows which were dangerously low, he won on points.

## GARRISON OPEN LIGHT WEIGHTS.

Pte. Flynn v. Pte. Smith.—Smith opened with confidence and in the early stages of the first round, had the best of the exchanges. Towards the end of the round Flynn was gradually coming into his own and the round closed in his favour. In the second round, shortly after the commencement, Smith suddenly walked to his corner and gave up the fight. Flynn was awarded the contest.

Pte. Scott v. Able Seaman Hines.—Hines possessed a very useful right hook which he used to advantage. He looked dangerous at the commencement and got in several hooks to the jaw which he followed up with his left. In the second round Scott received further punishment and looked finished. Much to the surprise of everybody Scott lasted the distance and despite his punishment fought gamely. He lost the fight on points.

## GARRISON OPEN MIDDLEWEIGHTS.

Pte. Forshaw v. C.P.O. Young.—Young was noticeably holding back a lot in the first round and it was rather surprising that the referee passed it by unnoticed. He was certainly the more aggressive and in the second round Forshaw was counted out.

L. Cpl. Brennan v. Marine Taylor.—The Corporal had the longer reach, being much taller, but he failed to take advantage of this and the Marine had the best of it in the opening round. In the second round the exchanges were more even though the Corporal had his left eye closed. In the final round the N.C.O. rallied and found his form and with a good straight right found the Marine's jaw several times. The fighting was close and in extra round was fought. Corporal Brennan securing the verdict on points.

## NOVICES-WELTER WEIGHTS.

Pte. Hayes v. Pte. Watson.—A rather wild exhibition in which Hayes was the better man and won in the second round, Watson retiring.

Pte. Spencer v. Pte. Kendall.—Spencer won by a wide margin in the first round and the fight was awarded to Kendall.

Pte. O'Connor v. Pte. Holmes.—O'Connor had a nice left and was all over his man, knocking him out in the first round.

Pte. Ledson v. L. Cpl. Doyle.—Cpl. Doyle was awarded the fight before the end of the first round, Ledson being no match for the Corporal.

Pte. MacLaughlan v. Pte. Beasley.—MacLaughlan won in the third round, Beasley "packing up."

The following are the points awarded to the various Companies of the Regiment on the night's boxing: Headquarters "A" 21; Headquarters "B" 19; "A" Co. 41; "B" Co. 41; "C" Co. 49; "D" Co. 40 points.

The officials for the evening were: Referee, Major E. White, D.S.O., M.C., R.A.S.C. and Lieut. T. A. Scott, R.E.; Judges, Mr. Minette, Mid Palmer, G. G. N. Tinson and Lieut. Waik.

A TRAM PASSENGER'S ELECTRIC  
SHOCK.

Ten 600 damages were awarded by his Honour Judge Sir Skinner Turner at H.M. Supreme Court, Shanghai, last week to P. F. Romanoff, a Russian, just who brought an action in *forum pauperis* against the Tramway Co. for Tis 3,000 for personal injury sustained through an electric shock, and Tis 100 for medical expenses arising therefrom.

## INDIAN KIDNAPED AT SHANGHAI.

Shanghaier, S. K. Hossien, the Indian recently convicted at Shanghai of the murder of a fellow countryman in the fo'c'sle of the P. & O. s.s. *Macdonald*, has been relieved by his Majesty's Minister, Sir Ronald Macleay.

Sentence of death passed by his Honour Judge Sir Skinner Turner at the second trial has been commuted to life imprisonment with hard labour.

The utility of Horlick's Malted Milk and Lunch Tablets is almost unlimited, and the public and members of the Medical and Nursing professions are well acquainted with the value as a highly nutritious diet for Invalids and Convalescents, and as a perfect food for Infants.

It is particularly suitable for use in tropical climates, where difficulty is experienced in obtaining fresh milk, and where dysentery, malaria, and other similar complaints are prevalent. Not only does it ensure the healthy growth and development of children, and furnish a light and suitable diet for those enjoying the quiet days of age, but it has been exceedingly popular with Athletes, and those engaged in strenuous activities. Provided the stopper is kept screwed down it will keep practically for an indefinite period in any climate.

THE INSURANCE PROBLEM  
IN JAPAN.LOSSES INSURED AGAINST FIRE.  
Y. 2,000,000,000.

On the 15th inst. the Fire Insurance Association of Japan published a statement as to the losses due to the earthquake, which, the *Japan Chronicle* says, reads as follows in substance:—

The members of the Association met from time to time from September 8th onwards to consider the problem of payments for earthquake losses, and decided to draw up reports as to the policies on properties affected by the disaster. This was not an easy matter. Some of the companies, their headquarters and branch offices having been burned, had to make their estimates from memory. The figures arrived at in this way were believed to be reliable, however, based as they were on business experience. The total was put down Y. 2,000,000,000, roughly. The estimates were not claimed to be exact. Besides the difficulties indicated above, direct insurances and re-insurances effected between company and company had to be eliminated from the computation. This explains why, after a comparatively long delay, the effort has not been rewarded with an exact and satisfactory result. Such as it is the estimate is given below:

The total of losses insured for by thirty-two companies belonging to the Association (the fourteen members whose main business is in re-insurance excepted) Y. 1,890,000,000. The total is subdivided thus:

Tokyo Fu Y. 1,018,400,961.  
Kanagawa Prefecture 412,715,039.  
The figures for Chiba, Saitama and Shizuoka prefectures are not available. The total of the policies taken out with the twenty-eight foreign companies belonging to the Association is not known, but may be roughly estimated at Y. 300,000,000, while those taken out with three of the non-Association companies are put by the Government authorities at Y. 100,000,000, making Y. 1,890,000,000 in all.

As to the net assets of the forty-six members, the reports now in hand give a total of Y. 234,500,000. These figures will have to be modified, because of the effect of the disaster on the value of securities.

The committee was to meet on the 15th to decide on plans for a partial payment and accommodation to be obtained from the Government. Negotiations for Government assistance will be made on the basis of Y. 1,890,000,000, the Y. 300,000,000 insured in foreign companies being eliminated.

JAPAN'S NAVAL LOSSES IN  
THE EARTHQUAKE.

## OFFICIAL STATEMENT.

Officials of the Navy Department have now made the following statement on this subject, in an interview by a Kokusai representative. It is evidently, says the *Japan Chronicle*, a very cautious piece of information:—

"The naval losses in the recent calamity are now under investigation, and nothing definite can yet be published. They will, however, run into several tens of millions of yen."

Among the naval institutions destroyed by the fire are the Naval Technical Laboratory at Tsukiji, the Hydrographic Office, the Medical College, and the powder Magazine at Hiratsuka.

The loss of the Naval Technical Laboratory is a serious blow as it was the only organisation for the study of advanced weapons and armament.

The main buildings of the Yokosuka Arsenal were destroyed by the fire, but the arsenal can be used for carrying on warship scrapping as agreed upon at the Washington Conference.

The naval port at Yokosuka was converted into a sea of flames in consequence of the explosion of the oil tank at the time of the earthquake, but the destruction was not so severe as to prevent its immediate use.

Of the warships, the *Amagi* sustained serious damage, while undergoing conversion into an aeroplane mother ship. The *Naka* suffered hardest of all, and it is yet to be determined whether she requires reconstruction or not.

While the losses thus sustained are not inconsiderable the authorities do not think that Japanese naval power has been weakened in consequence.

The warships *Naka*, *Mikasa* and *Amagi* were the "hardest hit" by the recent calamity, according to another statement emanating from the Navy Department.

The light cruiser *Naka* which was under construction at the Yokosuka Dock, sustained serious damage from the fire, her hull having been almost destroyed, although the machinery inside is intact.

The *Mikasa*, at Yokosuka, was so badly submerged that in order to prevent her sinking she was run aground off the port. The *Amagi*, at Yokosuka, was twisted out of shape.

The total loss through these vessels is estimated at Y. 11,000,000. The conversion of the *Naka* will be suspended, while for conversion into a aeroplane mother ship, the *Amagi* will be replaced by either the *Tsuo* or *Kaga*.

The *Mikasa* will be repaired and employed as a target ship after removing her conning tower to be kept as a monument to her glorious part in the Russo-Japanese war.

## LOCAL AND GENERAL.

At the twelfth annual swimming entertainment of the Eastern Bank, held at Lambeth Baths, London, last month, the Eastern Bank's Championship Cup was won by the Chartered Bank of India with 17 points, the National Bank of India being second with 16 points, and the Mercantile Bank of India third with 15 points. Among the guests present on the occasion were Sir Charles Adair, K.C.M.G. and Mr. J. L. Crockett.

The *Bangkok Times* of October 15th states:—The Appeal Court gave judgment to-day in the case originally brought in the International Court by the Wild Tiger Scouts of Bangkok and Phya Rajapant, their treasurer, against the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank. Plaintiffs claim payment of a sum of Ten 35,000, which they contend was standing to their credit as the defendant bank. The answer of the defendants was that this money had been paid out on three cheques which they produced. Plaintiffs reply to that was that the cheques were forgeries. The lower court dismissed the claim. Plaintiffs appealed. The Appeal Court finds that the disputed cheques are forgeries, and that the claim must be allowed.

The 2nd Battalion Royal Sussex Regiment, due to arrive shortly in North China for service there, is commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel S. de V. A. Johns, and has a splendid record of service in the Great War. It was in the original Expeditionary Force to France, having left on August 14th, 1914, for that country. It fought at Mons, where it lost heavily in the rearward fighting to Le Cateau and on the way to the Marne was constantly engaged. It was in the advance to the Marne and the pushing back of Von Kluck's forces to the Aisne, losing over 60 per cent. of its original officers and men. In fact, the battalion had three new commanding officers inside three months, so heavy were the casualties in the senior ranks. The battalion is the old 4th Bengal Infantry, raised for the East India Company's service in 1854, transferred to the Imperial Army in 1861, and made the 2nd Battalion Royal Sussex Regiment in 1881. It was engaged in the Afghani War of 1897-98 and other Indian affairs of the frontier. After the Great War it was sent to Malta, and from there had to proceed a couple of years ago to Turkey owing to the state of affairs in that country. It returned to Malta for a few days' rest prior to sailing for North China.

## JAPAN'S SUBMARINE 70.

## A SUCCESSFUL TOW.

## RECOVERING THE BODIES.

After countless failures, Submarine No. 70, which sank off Kariya, Awa, with 88 people on August 21st, was successfully towed to a depth of 12 fathoms off Shizuoka on the 12th inst. The towing took three hours. Capt. Takahashi, in charge of the salvage work, was greatly pleased at his success.

A diver, who went down at 11:30 a.m. to examine the condition of the steel hatches at the stern, picked up four of the corpses from one of the hatches. One looked like a blue jacket, and the other three were arisakas. The hull was covered with seaweed, and shells. Divers are now busy recovering the drowned.

The next step will be to tow her to a depth of 7 fathoms off Shio-O-Shitamura. The Kawasaki Dockyard is now handling solutions to the bereaved families, the total amount being Y. 234,850.

The highest recipient is the family of the Dockyard's staff engineer, who receives Y. 25,000, and the lowest Y. 8,000. The highest recipient among the artisans is Y. 11,250. The Dockyard also presented to the navy victims from Y. 1,000 to Y. 3,500.

## MISSIONARY NEWS.

The 119th Report of the British and Foreign Bible Society records that during the year ended March last the Society's work of distributing the Bible and parts of the Scriptures in various languages in all parts of the world was steadily carried forward. The section devoted to the Far East contains reports from the agents and correspondents in those parts which furnish information regarding the work being done and the conditions under which it is carried out. Statistics show that during the year 150,977 copies of the Scriptures were circulated in Malaya (Straits Settlement, the Malay Peninsula, Borneo, Sumatra, Java, Celebes, Moluccas, and the Lesser Dutch Islands are included); 3,100,435 copies were circulated in China (including French Indo-China); 220,314 in Japan, and 501,459 in Korea. These figures in each case show an increase with the exception of the last, where a slight decrease occurred. The introduction records an interesting instance of how the Society's work helps forward Christianity. A woman patient in a Shanghai hospital took back with her to her native village some copies of the Gospels and several tracts. When a preacher later visited the village he found the and a group of men and women had been gathering together, each evening, to read of the God of Whom they had known nothing. The result was that the advent of the missionary was very nearly to be members of the Church.



NAPIER JOHNSTONE'S

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## PARIS FASHION NOTES

[FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT,  
ISABEL RANBY.]

PARIS, September 25th.  
The dance frocks of to-day can be  
divided into two categories—the stiff little  
bouffant frocks, made generally of  
tulle, and the soft, clinging sheath  
frocks, made in some supple material.  
There is always a great demand for the  
former type, as it is easy to wear and  
most practical for actual dancing. The  
hips are puffed, but only slightly, and they  
are held out by a padding of stiff muslin,  
and not wire, as used to be the case when  
this old-style was first introduced.  
The plain, flat bodice finishes at a point  
at the waist and is devoid of all trimming  
other than a single flower, or a knot of  
tulle on the shoulder or at the waist line.  
Panels of tulle, or an apron front of tulle,  
are sometimes added to frocks of this  
kind and the effect is good. Drecoll is  
showing one such model at present with an  
apron front in tulle stitched all over with  
tiny bunches of feather strands held to-  
gether with a flat diamante band. The  
effect of this is delightfully fluffy and  
fair-like, especially when carried out in  
white.

For the second variety of frock, velvet,  
moiré or any of the silk crepes are used,  
and they are cut long and clinging, some-  
times so much of both that they are far  
from being practical for dance wear.  
Four trims frocks of this kind quite a lot.  
The moiré dance frock in white, rose  
pink or turquoise blue, draped and  
wrapped right over, is exceedingly popu-  
lar. Leanne Lanvin is one of its cham-  
pions, but she adds here and there large  
motifs embroidered closely in crevel silks.

Girls do not wear sleeves in their dance  
frocks, but they always take care to cover  
up their shoulders. The majority of  
frocks designed to appear nowhere else  
but in a dancer's room rarely pass the ankle;  
in fact, many of them fail to reach even  
this important length limit.

White is most popular as a colour, and,  
after this, all pastel shades.

The girl who aims at being well-groomed  
in every detail always carries a small fan  
or a vanity bag that dangles from her  
wrist and is chosen so that the colouring  
and details tone perfectly with the rest of  
her toilette.

Long before Cleopatra spent her days  
devising ways and means for staying off  
the ravages of time, women had set them-  
selves the same problem, and no doubt,  
long after Cleopatra is no longer even a  
memory, women will still be engaged in  
solving it. One of the biggest cares, of  
course, is that of preserving the skin in  
all its freshness and colouring—one of the  
biggest and one of the most difficult.

Many modern women try to achieve this  
by adopting the stretching method, but  
this requires constant attention, and, if  
not done properly or if carried to any  
exaggerated limit, is likely to alter the  
shape of the mouth or other important  
mobile features of the face. Fannie Ward,  
the eternally young girl-actress, has, they  
say, completely spoiled her mouth by adopt-  
ing this practice. A method which is  
safer and far less tiresome is that of  
applying patches of "Krimolite" or other  
facial clay, after having carefully creamed  
the skin beforehand. When this has dried  
on the face it should be left for an hour  
or so, and then carefully sponged off with  
warm water.

Another important precaution to take  
is that of never washing the face in or-  
dinary water. All beauty specialists  
advise the use of distilled or rose water  
for facial ablution, and then a good face  
cream massaged well in. Women who  
carry out this treatment themselves should  
remember never to massage in any direc-  
tion other than an upward one, and never  
to apply any but a gentle, regular move-  
ment and a minimum of force. Fore-  
head wrinkles can be smoothed out in time  
by the same constant and strenuous  
massage, but the important point to re-  
member is to keep the movement regular  
and smooth.

Instead of being yellow ochre (for  
brunettes) or mauve (for blondes) the  
fashionable powder tint for both is now a  
pasty white, with deep vermilion lips as  
a contrast.

The same contrast of deep crimson with  
white tips is employed for the nails. The  
desired crimson tint can be obtained by  
employing a varnish with a touch of rouge  
in it before polishing.

An inexpensive trick for rendering and  
keeping the eyes bright, is to bathe them  
daily in tepid salt and water.

The American idea of having a brilli-  
antly-polished table and setting it with  
mats instead of a cloth has grown tremen-  
dously since the innovation was first in-  
troduced in this part of the world, but  
there are still many women who protest  
against this form of table decoration and  
clamour for the most elaborate damask or  
linen cloth, inset very often with bands of  
insertion.

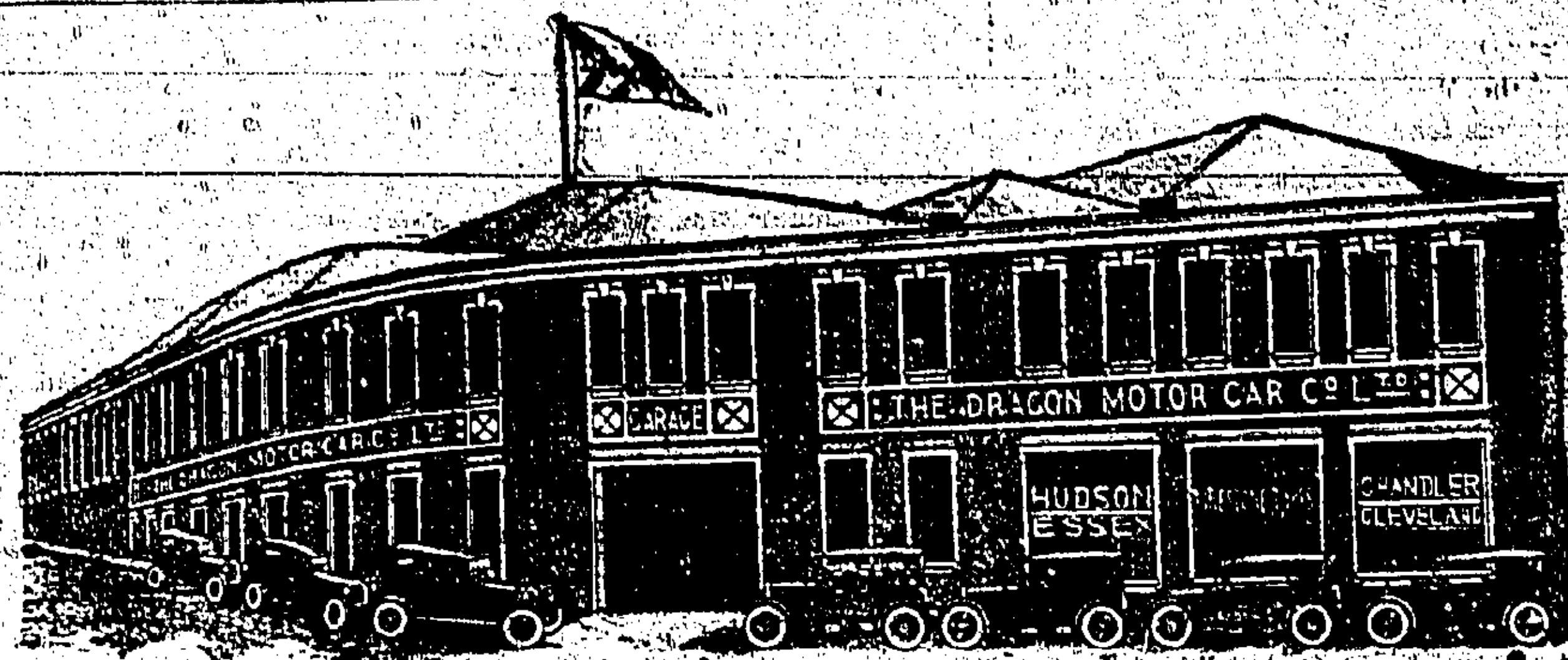
Many housewives are doing away with  
the centre mat and, instead, are having  
inset into a good damask cloth a centre  
oval or circle of filet or point de Venise  
lace. Some distance away, arranged in  
oval shape, is another piece of good lace  
insertion or, else, instead of being  
arranged in a oval form, it will be set  
in a square all the way round and at such  
a distance that it will just escape the  
plates when the table is set. This idea is  
adopted above all by women who have  
a craze for lovely lace and who prefer a  
fancy cloth on which to show off their  
silver and glass.

To place a monogram in the centre of  
the cloth is another idea that is catching  
on. On top of this is placed a crystal  
fruit bowl, and, on account of the mono-  
gram, instead of being hidden, is merely  
unified as it shows through.

For those who prefer mats there are  
exquisite services. Oval and long like a  
miniature tray cloth is now the popular  
shape, although, of course, mats made of  
the same linen and finished with the same  
lace or embroidery can still be obtained in  
their circular form.

The latest idea in mats such as these is  
that they shall be in some bright colour  
such as orange, yellow, butcher blue,  
almond or grass green, and recall the  
main colour or colours of the dinner ser-  
vice. Black embroidery often figures on

(Continued at foot of next column.)

Motor Car storing, washing and cleaning  
In this, our new concrete Main Garage and  
Service Station, Wong Nei Chong Road  
(Happy Valley), upper end of Race Course.P. R.  
MONTH  
**\$20****THE DRAGON MOTOR CAR COMPANY, LTD.**  
Main Garage and Service Station Telephone Central 482 or 393**LITTLE PIMPLES  
ON BABY'S HEAD**Became Sore Eruptions.  
Hair All Fell Out. Lost  
Rest. Cuticura Heals.

"When my baby was a month old  
his head broke out with little pim-  
ples which became large, sore eruptions.  
The hair around the eruptions  
all fell out. He lost his rest at night,  
on account of the irritation, and I  
had to tie his hands to keep him  
from scratching.

"I sent for a free sample of Cuti-  
cura Soap and Ointment. After the  
first application he got better, and I  
purchased more, which healed him."  
(Signed) Mrs. Louisa Harris, 47,  
Orchard Pl., Poplar, London, E. 14,  
England.

Cuticura Soap to cleanse, Cuticura  
Ointment to soothe and heal.

Soap 1s. Ointment 1s. 3d. and 2s. 6d. Sold  
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Lane, E.C. 4. Also for sale by all chemists and  
druggists. Cuticura Soap shaves without stings.

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When you consider how much depends  
upon it, what can be more important to  
you than the state of your health? If  
you are troubled with bad or indiffer-  
ent health your capacities for work and  
pleasure are affected. Thousands of  
people know by old experience that

**Beecham's  
Pills**

are a blessing in the household  
and exercise a most beneficial effect  
in cases of  
**Torpid Liver,**

**Biliousness,****Sick-Headache,****Indigestion,****Loss of Appetite,****Constipation,****and other disturbing forms of stomachic****or dyspeptic trouble.**

Beecham's Pills are good allies  
for men, women and child, if  
taken according to directions.

They are pre-eminently a family  
medicine—a remedy to have at  
hand in readiness for every  
occasion where need arises.

They have the largest sale of any  
Pill or medicine in the world and  
have earned the reputation of being

**"Worth a Guinea a Box."**

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**THE EAST ASIATIC CO., LTD.,  
COPENHAGEN.****The M.S. "CHILE"**will be loading for MARSEILLES, ROTTERDAM, AMSTERDAM,  
HAMBURG, optional LONDON, COPENHAGEN and  
other SCANDINAVIAN PORTS.

About 5th November, 1923.

Further Sailings	Expected on or about	Will leave homeward-bound on or about
M/S. "Africa" ...	8th December	15th December, 1923
M/S. "Malaya" ...	8th December	5th January, 1924
M/S. "Annam" ...	8th December	15th January, 1924
M/S. "Asia" ...	5th January	10th February, "
M/S. "Java" ...	4th February	8th March, "
M/S. "Chile" ...	6th March	10th April, "

Subject to change without notice.

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DAILY PRESS, January to June,

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## CABLES.

LATEST CABLES  
[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]  
AMERICAN TRADE.  
FEDERAL RESERVE BOARD  
REPORTS.

WASHINGTON, October 28th.  
Federal Reserve Board reports show that during the last six weeks the wholesale trade is the largest for three years; retail trade has increased nine per cent. over last year; employment has been maintained; the recent high level of production has decreased five per cent. over the May returns, the highest point; contracts for business in industrial buildings and the production of iron and steel have decreased; railroads have continued their high rate for deliveries of all kinds of commodities, though prices for fuel, building materials and metals have declined; prices for clothing, foods and farm products have increased; commercial loans have reached a new high record.

## EARLIER CABLES.

## GERMANY'S CAPACITY TO PAY.

## THE LIMIT OF FRENCH CONCESSIONS ATTAINED.

PARIS, October 28th.  
In a speech at Sampigny, M. Poincaré declared that France could not agree to reduction in the German debt, fixed in May, 1921. Referring to Mr. Baldwin's speech he entirely agreed regarding the importance at the earliest possible moment of an Inter-Allied settlement of the Reparations question and the advantage of the United States' co-operation therein. He would accept the appointment by the Reparations Commission of a committee of experts to examine Germany's capacity to pay, the reform of German finances and a concrete reparations scheme, provided the procedure remained within the four corners of the Treaty, but France would never agree to the Reparations Commission being directed of its functions or being replaced by an organization in which France's share of influence, already inferior to France's share of interest, should be further reduced. "The limit of our concessions has been attained and we will not go further."

## REPORTED GERMAN LOAN. STATEMENTS BY NEW YORK PRESS.

NEW YORK, October 28th.  
The newspapers here display prominent reports that the big German loan to be floated, chiefly in the United States, is likely to develop out of the proposed International Reparations Conference.  
German reports that the United States is planning a huge wheat credit to Germany undoubtedly arose out of the fact that President Coolidge, with a view to relieving American agriculture, is seriously considering a proposal that the War Finance Corporation should finance the sale of surplus produce to Europe if an economically sound way can be found.  
The New York Times is of opinion that the whole European situation has changed by the latest turn of events there.

## THE SITUATION IN GERMANY. SAXONY DEFIES IMPERIAL GOVERNMENT.

DRESDEN, October 28th.  
The Government of Saxony has refused the Imperial Chancellors' demand for its resignation. An official communication declares that only the Saxony Diet is entitled to dismiss the Government of Saxony, and consequently until this occurs the Government remains in power. It is intended, however, to bring up the matter in the Diet without delay.

## HAMBURG COMMUNISTS SENTENCED.

HAMBURG, October 28th.  
The special court, which tried the Communist leaders concerned in the recent disturbances here has sentenced one of them to death for high treason and rebellion. Others were sentenced to imprisonment ranging from one year to two months. Fourteen policemen were killed in the revolt. The total rebel casualties are not yet known but there are seventy-five dead and in hospitals.

## FRANCE AND THE SEPARATIST MOVEMENT.

M. Poincaré declared that the Separatist movement was spontaneous and due to the malaise of the inhabitants and their old opposition towards Prussia. It was not France's doing and France had always held scrupulously aloof from German internal affairs. Whatever Germany's future constitution might be France would never violate the conscience of the inhabitants. France cherished no plan of annexation but would not renounce her claim to permanent guarantees of security.

## FAR EASTERN CABLE NEWS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]  
CHUNGKING CAPTURED BY SEVEN CHINESE TROOPS.

## A WARNING TO FOREIGN VESSELS.

PEKING, October 28th.  
The Commissioner for Foreign Affairs at Ichang informed the Foreign Consuls on October 28th that General Hsiao Yao Nan had instructed him to request foreign ships not to proceed to Chungking, which was in the hands of the Szechuenese. If the warning is unheeded the Chinese Authorities decline all responsibility in the event of ships being attacked.

The communication further warns foreign ships against the transportation of arms or munitions which would not only be inimical to Chinese plans for bandit suppression, but would be a violation of neutrality.

It is reported that the Japanese steamship company at Ichang has temporarily suspended sailings to Chungking.

## THE DESTRUCTION OF FACTORIES IN JAPAN.

## OFFICIAL FIGURES.

TOKYO, October 28th.  
Official returns give a total 6,902 factories destroyed by the earthquake and fire. The loss is assessed at 380,000,000 yen, while 71,388 factory hands are stated to be affected.

[FROM THE "DAILY BULLETIN"]

## THE CAPTIVE LADY MISSIONARIES.

## BANDITS OBSTINATE.

SHANGHAI, October 28th.  
Reuters correspondent at Kaifeng reports that Mr. Joyce, Inland Commissioner, interviewed the bandit leader on October 23rd, offering on behalf of the Military Governor a pardon and a ransom if the lady captives, Miss Sharp and Miss Darroch, are released immediately, but refusing to consider the enrolment of the bandits in the army.  
Mr. Joyce telegraphs stating that the bandits absolutely refuse the terms offered and are holding out for enrolment in the army.  
The authorities are now advancing their military operations, but the country is mountainous, and the west side of the bandits is still open.  
Chang Fu Lai is arranging to proceed to Paofeng in three days' time to take immediate charge of the operations there.

## GROWTH OF FASCISM.

## MUSOLINI ADDRESSES THE "BLACKSHIRTS."

MALTA, October 28th.  
Signor Mussolini, in a speech on the celebration of the first anniversary of the Fascist march to Rome, said the few hundred stalwarts of Fascism which he addressed at the same place a year ago had now grown to a multitude. The Fascist Government had kept its promises. An Army had been created on which the nation could implicitly rely. This was known abroad as well as at home. Referring to the Corfu incident he said Italy for the first time had taken an absolutely independent step. She had denied the competence of "the Geneva Arbitration," which was opposed to proletarian nations. Those days were graver than was generally thought. The Italian people had given an example of discipline and if it had been necessary to march, they undoubtedly would have done so. He concluded: "Blackshirts, rely on me, and I will rely on you." Signor Mussolini was loudly cheered. The demonstrations continued all day long.

## NEW U.S. AMBASSADOR TO BRITAIN.

## APPOINTMENT OPPOSED BY RADICAL SENATORS.

WASHINGTON, October 28th.  
It is announced that several Radical Senators will oppose the confirmation of the appointment of Mr. Frank Kellogg, as Ambassador to Great Britain, by the Senate, hoping thus to force a general discussion on foreign policy.

## U.S. SUBMARINE SUNK.

WASHINGTON, October 28th.  
The United States submarine O-7 sunk in Limon Bay, in the Panama Canal Zone, after a collision with the steamer Abundance. Five of the crew are missing.

## AUSTRALIAN BOXING TRAGEDY.

## HEAVYWEIGHT DIES FOLLOWING KNOCK-OUT.

MELBOURNE, October 28th.  
A tragedy marked the heavyweight boxing contest at the Stadium between Max Gormick, of Queensland, and Jack Dunstan, the latter dying in hospital after being knocked out in the eighteenth round.  
Dunstan was champion of the British Grand Fleet during the war.

## KING'S BOXING TOURNAMENT.

## THE OPENING NIGHT.

## A GOOD DISPLAY.

The opening night's contests in the King's Farewell Boxing Tournament, at Murray Barracks, last night, were witnessed by a large audience. His Excellency the Governor honoured the event with his presence. Some willing fights were witnessed in the Novices, though they were not remarkable for a display of science. In the Garrison Open Lightweights Pte. Roberts and Pte. Robinson put up a ding dong fight, which was quite a contrast to the poor showing made by the other two contestants in this class. The Middleweights were uninteresting, as neither science nor a willingness to fight were in evidence. In the Officers' Catchweights two good bouts were seen, though it is rather to be regretted that the second one, between Lieutenants Jones and St. Clair-Tisdell, was awarded to the former on what was obviously a foul. Lieut. St. Clair-Tisdell striking his opponent on the back of the neck with his forearm. Of the remaining contests the Open Garrison Lightweights and the Open Garrison Middleweights provided the most exciting bouts.

## NOVICES-LIGHT WEIGHTS.

Pte. Lambert v. L. Cpl. Dunn.—Both men were very keen and willing. Lambert was the more aggressive. Both were exhausted when the final gong went. The fight went the full distance and was awarded to Lambert on points.

Pte. Hounsla v. Pte. Profit.—Profit was the aggressor from the start and punished his opponent severely in the first round. Hounsla retired before the completion of this round and Profit was declared the winner.

Pte. Hughes (35) v. Pte. Crawley.—These two showed a finer knowledge of the noble art than the two previous couples. Hughes had a very great advantage in the first round but his opponent came up well in the second and last rounds and looked a likely winner. Hughes was warned twice in the first round for resting on his knees. He was, however, given the verdict on points.

Pte. Matthews v. Dmr. Wilkinson.—The first round opened in a whirlwind style, both men attacking on every available opportunity. Their footwork was neat and they were evenly matched. Both were very good sports and fought clean. Matthews won on points.

Pte. Bird had a walk over from Pte. Twydale.

## GARRISON OPEN LIGHTWEIGHTS.

Pte. Brennan v. Pte. Ayre.—This was supposed to be a Garrison affair; but it opened miserably and both men were warned twice by the referee for not fighting, the referee telling them very plainly not to play the fool. They did not fight they would both be disqualified. Things improved slightly in the second round. Pte. Ayre still being on the weak side. Brennan was doing most of the landing and in the final round got several hefty blows to point. Brennan won on points.

Pte. Roberts v. Pte. Robinson.—This was quite a contrast to the previous fight. Both were game and there was plenty of give and take. If anything, Roberts had the best of the exchanges in the first two rounds. Robinson seemed more set on getting in a knock-out blow than on scoring points. His hook to jaw was at times dangerous. Roberts won on points and thoroughly deserved his victory.

## REGIMENTAL MIDDLE-WEIGHTS.

Pte. Rowe v. Pte. Dunn.—There was much sparring in the opening round. Dunn having the advantage. The second round was very tame both men showing no inclination to mix things. In the final round Rowe attacked and scored freely. Dunn showed no footwork and lost the fight on points.

Pte. Loftus v. Pte. Grindley.—Things were lively from the commencement. Both received a lot of punishment and Grindley was bleeding from the nose early on. As in previous bouts footwork seemed to be entirely neglected and they were unable to get out of each other's road. Loftus was the more aggressive and won on points.

Pte. Johnson v. Pte. Dyer.—Dyer was awarded the fight in the first round, Johnson being disqualified for using the open glove.

## OFFICERS' CATCH WEIGHTS.

Capt. Cross v. Lieut. White.—Lieut. White had the advantage of height and reach and punished his opponent severely from the start. Capt. Cross took his punishment gamely and went into the last round in a very unfit condition. The bout was not completed the referee stopping the fight and awarding the victory to Lieut. White.

Lieut. G. J. Jones v. 2nd Lieut. St. Clair-Tisdell.—This looked a promising affair but in the first round Lieut. Jones was counted out on a foul blow. His opponent getting in a blow on the back of the neck with his forearm. It was clearly a foul. Lieut. Jones was awarded the fight.

## NOVICES-WELTER WEIGHTS.

Pte. Boyle v. Pte. Kelley.—Boyle, the younger man, had not the stamina of his opponent. At the end of the second round he was on the verge of collapse and declined to carry on. Kelley was declared the winner.

## REGIMENTAL OPEN WELTER WEIGHT.

Pte. Owens walk over from Pte. Barton. Pte. Brown walk over from Pte. Boyle who had not recovered from his previous bout.

Pte. Paul v. L. Cpl. Jackson.—L. Cpl. Jackson, the stronger man outlasted his opponent and won on points after a keenly fought match.  
Pte. Barracough v. Pte. Carter.—This bout opened well, both men showing neat footwork. They were keen and perhaps a little wild. Barracough had the best of it and though in the last round he got in a couple of blows which were dangerously low, he won on points.

## GARRISON OPEN LIGHT WEIGHTS.

Pte. Flynn v. Pte. Smith.—Smith opened with confidence and in the early stages of the first round had the best of the exchanges. Towards the end of the round Flynn was gradually coming into his own and the round closed in his favour. In the second round, shortly after the commencement, Smith suddenly walked to his corner and gave up the fight. Flynn was awarded the contest.

Pte. Scott v. Able Seaman Hines.—Hines possessed a very useful right hook which he used to advantage. He looked dangerous at the commencement and got in several hooks to the jaw, which he followed up with his left. In the second round Scott received further punishment and looked finished. Much to the surprise of everybody Scott lasted the distance and despite his punishment fought gamely. He lost the fight on points.

## GARRISON OPEN MIDDLEWEIGHTS.

Pte. Forshaw v. C.P.O. Young.—Young was noticeably holding quite a lot in the first round and it was rather surprising that the referee passed it by unnoticed. He was certainly the more aggressive and in the second round Forshaw was counted out.

L. Cpl. Drennan v. Marine Taylor.—The Corporal had the longer reach, being much taller, but he failed to take advantage of this and the Marine had the best of it in the opening round. In the second round the exchanges were more even though the Corporal had his left eye closed. In the final round the N.C.O. rallied and found his form and with a good straight right found the Marine's jaw several times. The fighting was close and an extra round was fought. Corp. Drennan securing the verdict on points.

## NOVICES-WELTER WEIGHTS.

Pte. Hayes v. Pte. Watson.—A rather wild exhibition in which Hayes was the better man and won in the second round, Watson retiring.

Pte. Spence v. Pte. Kendall.—Spence kept down three times in quick succession in the first round and the fight was awarded to Kendall.

O'Connor v. Pte. Holmes.—O'Connor had a nice left and was all over his man, knocking him out in the first round.

Pte. Ledson v. L. Cpl. Doyle.—Cpl. Doyle was awarded the fight before the end of the first round, Ledson being no match for the Corporal.

Pte. MacLaughlin v. Pte. Beasley.—MacLaughlin won in the third round, Beasley "packing up."

The following are the points awarded to the various Companies of the Regiment on the night's boxing: Headquarters "A" 21; Headquarters "B" 19; "A" Co. 41; "B" Co. 41; "C" Co. 40; "D" Co. 40 points.

The officials for the evening were: Referees, Major E. White, D.S.O., M.C., R.A.S.C., and Lieut. T. A. Scott, Bell, R.N.; judges, Dr. Minette, Mid Palmer, G. G. N. Tinson and Lieut. Walsh.

## A TEAM PASSENGER'S ELECTRIC SHOCK.

THIRTY damages were awarded by his Honour Judge Sir Skinner Turner at H.M. Supreme Court, Shanghai, last week to P. F. Romanof a Russian subject who brought an action in *formal passageris* against the Tramway Co. for Ts. 3,000 for personal injury sustained through an electric shock and Ts. 100 for medical expenses arising therefrom.

## INDIAN REPRIVED AT SHANGHAI.

Shaganan G. Y. Hoonen, the Indian recently convicted in Shanghai of the murder of a fellow-countryman in the fo'c'sle of the P. & O. s.s. *Macdonald*, has been reprived by His Majesty's Minister, Sir Ronald Macleay.

Sentence of death passed by his Honour Judge Sir Skinner Turner at the second trial has been commuted to life imprisonment with hard labour.

The utility of Horlick's Malted Milk and Lunch Tablets is almost unlimited, and the public and members of the Medical and Nursing professions are well acquainted with its value as a highly nutritious diet for Invalids and Convalescents, and as a perfect food for Infants.

It is particularly suitable for use in tropical climates, where difficulty is experienced in obtaining fresh milk, and where dysentery, malaria and other similar complaints are prevalent.  
Not only does it ensure the healthy growth and development of children, and furnish a light and suitable diet for those enjoying the quiet days of age, but it has been exceedingly popular with Athletes, and those engaged in strenuous activities.  
Provided the stopper is kept screwed down it will keep practically for an indefinite period in any climate.

## THE INSURANCE PROBLEM IN JAPAN.

## LOSSES INSURED AGAINST FIRE.

Y. 2,000,000,000.

On the 12th inst. the Fire Insurance Association of Japan published a statement as to the losses due to the earthquake, which the *Japan Chronicle* says, reads as follows in substance:

The members of the Association met from time to time from September 26th onwards to consider the problem of payments for earthquake losses, and decided to draw up report as to the policies on properties affected by the disaster. This was not an easy matter. Some of the companies, their headquarters and branch offices having been burned, had to make their estimates from memory. The figures arrived at in this way were believed to be reliable, however, based as they were on business experience. The total was put down Y. 2,000,000,000, roughly. The estimates were not claimed to be exact. Besides the difficulties indicated above, direct insurances and re-insurances overlapped, and re-insurances effected by foreign company and company had to be eliminated from the computation. This explains why, after a comparatively long delay, the effort has not been rewarded with an exact and satisfactory result. Such as it is the estimate is given below:

The total of losses insured for by thirty-two companies belonging to the Association (the fourteen members whose main business is in re-insurance excepted) Y. 1,890,000,000.  
The total is subdivided thus:  
Tokyo Fu Y. 1,015,400,000  
Kansai Prefecture Y. 412,715,000  
The figures for Chiba, Saitama and Shizuoka prefectures are not available. The total of the policies taken out with the twenty-eight foreign companies belonging to the Association is not known, but may be roughly estimated at Y. 200,000,000, while those taken out with three of the non-Association companies are put by the Government authorities at Y. 100,000,000, making Y. 1,890,000,000 in all.

As to the net assets of the forty-six members, the reports now in hand give a total of Y. 234,500,000. These figures will have to be modified, because of the effect of the disaster on the value of securities.

The committee was to meet on the 13th to decide on plans for a partial payment and accommodation to be obtained from the Government. Negotiations for Government assistance will be made on the basis of Y. 1,890,000,000, the Y. 200,000,000 insured in foreign companies being eliminated.

## JAPAN'S NAVAL LOSSES IN THE EARTHQUAKE.

## OFFICIAL STATEMENT.

Officials of the Navy Department have now made the following statement on this subject, in an interview by a *Kokusai* representative. It is evidently, says the *Japan Chronicle*, a very cautious piece of information:

"The naval losses in the recent calamity are now under investigation, and nothing definite can yet be published. They will, however, run into several tens of millions of yen."

"Among the naval institutions destroyed by the fire are the Naval Technical Laboratory at Tsukiji, the Hydrographic Office, the Medical College, and the powder Magazine at Hiratsuka."

"The loss of the Naval Technical Laboratory is a serious blow as it was the only organization for the study of advanced weapons and armament."

"The main buildings of the Yokosuka Arsenal were destroyed by the fire, but the arsenal can be used for carrying on warship scrapping as agreed upon at the Washington Conference."

"The naval port at Yokosuka was converted into a sea of flames in consequence of the explosion of the oil tank at the time of the earthquake, but the destruction was not so severe as to prevent its immediate use."

"Of the warships, the *Amagi* sustained serious damage, while undergoing conversion into an aeroplane mothership. The *Yaku* suffered hardest of all, and it is yet to be determined whether she requires reconstruction or not."

"While the losses thus sustained are not inconsiderable the authorities do not think that Japanese naval power has been weakened in consequence."

The warships *Naka*, *Mikasa* and *Amagi* were the "hardest hit" by the recent calamity, according to another statement emanating from the Navy Department.

The light cruiser *Naka* which was under construction at the Yokohama Dock, sustained serious damage from the fire, her hull having been almost destroyed, although the machinery inside is intact.

The *Mikasa*, at Yokosuka, was so badly submerged that in order to prevent her sinking she was run aground off the port. The *Amagi*, at Yokosuka, was twisted out of shape.

The total loss through these vessels is estimated at Y. 11,000,000. The reconstruction of the *Naka* will be suspended, while for conversion into an aeroplane mothership, the *Amagi* will be replaced by either the *Tama* or *Kaga*.

The *Mikasa* will be repaired and employed as a target ship after removing her conning tower to be kept as a monument to her glorious part in the Russo-Japanese war.

Naval authorities deny a recently published report that the Yokosuka naval port sustained such permanent damage from the calamity as to considerably weaken Japanese naval power. The Government expects to re-establish the port in less than six months.

## LOCAL AND GENERAL.

At the twelve annual swimming entertainment of the Eastern Banks, held at Lambeth Baths, London, last month, the Eastern Banks' Championship Cup was won by the Chartered Bank of India with 17 points, the National Bank of India being second with 16 points, and the Mercantile Bank of India third with nine points. Among the guests present on the occasion were Sir Charles Adair, K.C.M.G. and Mr. J. L. Crockett.

The *Bangkok Times* of October 15th states:—The Appeal Court gave judgment to-day in the case originally brought in the International Court by the Wild Tiger Scouts of Bangkok and Phya Borirapan, their treasurer, against the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank. Plaintiffs claim payment of a sum of T. 32,000, which they contend was standing to their credit at the defendant bank. The answer of the defendants was that this money had been paid out on three cheques which they produced. Plaintiffs reply to that was that the cheques were forged. The lower court dismissed the claim. Plaintiffs appealed. The Appeal Court finds that the disputed cheques are forgeries, and that the claim must be allowed.

The 2nd Battalion Royal Sussex Regiment, due to arrive shortly in North China for service there, is commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel S. de V. A. Johns, and has a splendid record of service in the Great War. It was in the original Expeditionary Force to France, having left on August 14th, 1914, for that country. It fought at Mons, where it lost heavily in the rearguard fighting to Le Cateau and on the way to the Marne was constantly engaged. It was in the advance to the Marne and the pushing back of Von Kluck's forces to the Aisne, losing over 60 per cent. of its original officers and men. In fact, the battalion had three new commanding officers inside three months, so heavy were the casualties in the senior ranks. The battalion is the old 107th Bengal Infantry, raised for the East India Company's service in 1854, transferred to the Imperial Army in 1861, and made the 2nd Battalion Royal Sussex Regiment in 1881. It was engaged in the Afri War of 1897-98 and other Indian affairs of the frontier. After the Great War it was sent to Malta, and from there had to proceed a couple of years ago to Turkey owing to the state of affairs in that country. It returned to Malta for a few days' rest prior to sailing for North China.

## JAPAN'S SUBMARINE 70. A SUCCESSFUL TOW.

## RECOVERING THE BODIES.

After countless failures, Submarine No. 70, which sank off Kariya, Awa, with 89 people on August 21st, was successfully towed to a depth of 12 fathoms off Shizuoka on the 12th inst. The towing took three hours. Capt. Takahashi, in charge of the salvage work, was greatly pleased at his success.

A diver, who went down at 11:30 a.m. to examine the condition of the steel hatches at the stern, picked up four of the corpses from one of the hatches. One looked like a bluejacket, and the other three were artisans. The hull was covered with seaweed and shells. Divers are now busy recovering the drowned.

The next step will be to tow her to a depth of 7 fathoms off Shizuoka. The Kawasaki Dockyard is now banding solutions to the bereaved families, the total amount being Y. 244,600.

The highest recipient is the family of the Dockyard's staff engineer, who receive Y. 25,000, and the lowest Y. 5,000. The highest recipient among the artisans is Y. 11,250. The Dockyard also presented to the navy victims from Y. 1,000 to Y. 3,500.

## MISSIONARY NEWS.

The 119th Report of the British and Foreign Bible Society records that during the year ended March last the Society's work of distributing the Bible and parts of the Scriptures in various languages in all parts of the world was steadily carried forward. The section devoted to the Far East contains reports from the agents and co-workers in those parts which furnish information regarding the work being done, and the conditions under which it is carried out. Statistics show that during the year 150,977 copies of the Scriptures were circulated in Malaya (Straits Settlements, the Malay Peninsula, Borneo, Sumatra, Java, Celebes, Moluccas, and the lesser Dutch islands are included), 2,100,445 copies were circulated in China (including French Indo-China), 220,341 in Japan, and 461,448 in Korea. These figures in each case show an increase with the exception of Japan, where a slight decrease occurred. The introduction records an interesting instance of how the Society's work helps forward Christianity. A woman patient in a Shanghai hospital took back with her to her native village some copies of the Gospels and several tracts. When a preacher later visited the village, he found she and a group of men and women had been gathering together each evening to read the God of Whom they had known nothing. The result was that, at the advent of the mission, they were ready to be members of the Church.



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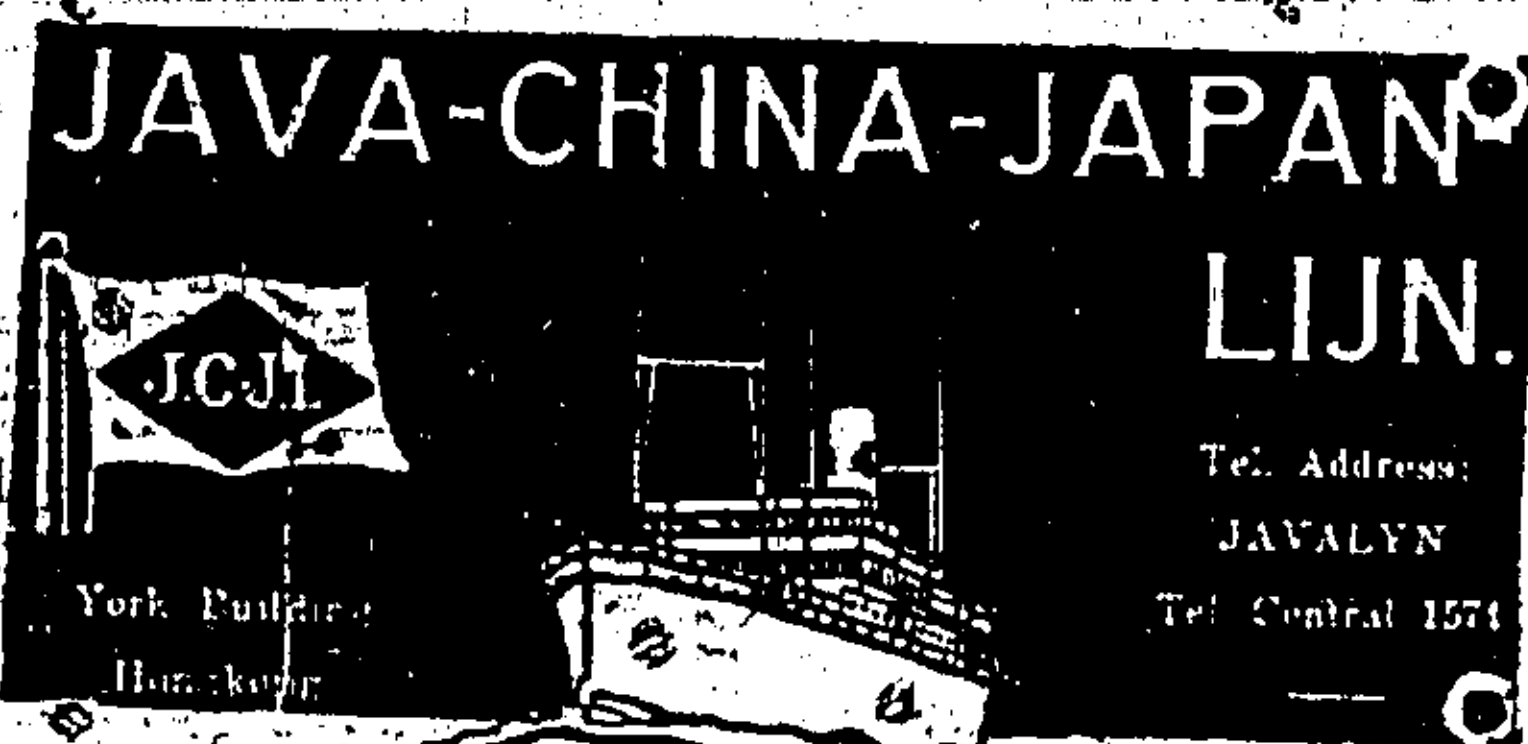
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TJISALAK	JAVA	31st Oct.	3rd Nov.	JAPAN
OMBILIN	JAVA, NORTHCOST	1st Nov.	—	—
TJIBODAS	JAVA & MANILA	4th Nov.	5th Nov.	AMOI & SHANGHAI
TJIKARANG	JAPAN	4th Nov.	6th Nov.	BATAVIA
TJIKINI	JAPAN	13th Nov.	14th Nov.	MAKASSAR & SOERABAYA

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operator and are fitted with all modern appliances for the service of the  
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OUTWARD from Hamburg via Ports of Call

Steamers	Tonnage, d.w.	Arrival
Hindenburg	12,250 tons	16th November.
*Emil Kirdorf	9,000 tons	Middle December.
*Schoer	12,300 tons	1st half of January, 1924.
*Albert Vögler	9,000 tons	1st half of February, "

HOMEWARD for Antwerp, Rotterdam and Hamburg

Steamers	Tonnage, d.w.	Departure
*Adolf von Bayer	9,000 tons	29th November, 1923.
Hindenburg	12,250 tons	Calling at Manila.
*Emil Kirdorf	9,000 tons	—
*Schoer	12,300 tons	—
*Albert Vögler	9,000 tons	—

\* These steamers are fitted with all comfort for the convenience of about 50  
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† Cargo boats.

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For KEELUNG via Swatow & Amoy

.. "TAIKWA MARU" .. on or about 2nd Nov.

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## THE FUTURE OF SHIPPING LECTURE AT KORE BY SIR JOHN BILES

The following paper was read by Sir John Biles, naval architect, now staying in Korea, at a welcome meeting held by the Kobo Kaikan Club (Kobe Shipping Club) on October 11th.

There were some sixty present on the occasion, including Mr. Matsukata who made a speech in confirmation of Sir John's opinion.

Every country with a seaboard (said Sir John Biles) sooner or later wants to have its own mercantile marine. Noah got ready for this when he built the Ark, which was reputed to be the only mercantile marine and it was in the Orient.

Japan has a coast line of 19,000 miles and a population of 370 per square mile and a coast line of 13 per hundred square miles. Great Britain has 7,000,000 and 8 corresponding.

With the development of industrial ability Japan has become a great maritime power, not only in the war navy but also in the mercantile marine.

My first visit to this country was in 1895. Japan then had 340 ships of 290,000 tons, average 800 tons. I visited a second time in 1896. My third visit was in 1902, when Japan had 535 ships of 555,000 tons, average 1,040 tons per ship. Now she has 2,000 ships of 3,800,000 tons, average 1,900 tons per ship.

You cannot, therefore, wonder that some one should say for another Eastern country, why cannot we have our own mercantile marine, run, like Japan, by our own people, with our own capital? And so I can hear among you to try and learn, not only what you have done, how you have done it, so that I may report to the authorities of that country to enable them to judge of the practicability of doing the same in that country. Some of you have helped me already on this inquiry freely, willingly and gladly. None that I have asked have refused to help. If any one of whom I have had no opportunity of asking, will help me, I shall be grateful.

Having been associated with ships and machinery all my life, my opportunities of seeing operations and progress have been many in many parts of the world. I think Japan is a good example of a mercantile marine having been developed by the energy of the people, judiciously aided by its Government, until such time as the need of aid for shipping ceased to exist. I venture to think that no Government can create and maintain a mercantile marine unless it has an energetic and intelligent people to manage man and manipulate it. I think that your system of education for training the marine has much to its credit for the success of your shipping.

No doubt war has helped the mercantile marine by giving opportunities and necessities for rapid expansion. The efficient growth of your shipyards shows that the opportunity has been taken full advantage of and the excellence of your ships shows that your shipowners have known thoroughly well what types of ships suited Japan's special needs.

Having looked back somewhat may I try to look forward a little.

What type of ship is likely to come which will be more profitable than existing ships? When it comes it will tend to drive existing ships off the trade. There are too many ships in the world for the world's present work. If any new ones are built they must be able to live when the old ones starve.

One of the large items in shipping running costs is the interest, depreciation and insurance on first cost, say 15 to 20 per cent. Ships cost in 1921 from three to four times pre-war costs, and this item of interest, depreciation and insurance is correspondingly increased. Now the costs are about double pre-war but prices are at a much lower rate, depending on how much a builder is prepared to sacrifice of his charges and profit. Small carriers say 2,500 tons placed at 250 per ton deadweight in 1919 have been placed at 213 to 216 per ton this year. 3,300 tons deadweight ships have been placed 212 per ton. 8,000 tons at 210 per ton, and some 10,000 deadweight at 28 10s.

The next item of importance is fuel, quantity used and price per ton. The Diesel engine gives us the least quantity consumed, being about one-fourth of the weight of fuel that our ordinary coal fired steam plants use. The price per ton of oil is not four times that of coal in some routes.

In deadweight carried the saving of weight of fuel is a good profit in itself and some reduction in crew cost will exist. The first cost charges are higher, but 11,000 tons Diesel engine tramps have been placed for 114 pounds per ton deadweight. The resulting gain in efficiency can be better determined by you than by me, but it may be sufficient in some trades to help the shipowners to resist the invasion of the U.S. Shipping Board fleet whose balance sheets have not a dividend as a primary pursuit. Developments are taking place in the design and manufacture of Diesel engines, which will add much to their power per ton of weight and per unit of first cost. Much more power per cylinder is made as 1,000 will be developed in the near future and will help shipowners to get better economic results.

In Great Britain, there is a continuous devotion to the study of a reduction of first cost of manufacture of hull and machinery, partly by omission and simplification, partly by cheapening processes of manufacture, partly by reduction of labour rates and increase of labour output.

The pressure of necessity will drive some out of the business but those who remain will be much more efficient than they were in the busy times. In this hope of reduced costs and no doubt shipbuilders have already anticipated some of these possible improvements. I am told that you have acquired a quarter of a million tons of second hand shipping in the last two years at an average of about 24 per ton deadweight. This may help you to tide over the time till you

(Continued on next column.)

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get the new highly efficient Diesel ships which some are hoping to get. You are still very busy with all your tonnage so that there should be some profit left out of which the improved ships can be built. The richest shipowner gets his own way if he is a good business man. The richest shipowner now is the U.S. Government and if he knows shipowning as well as you do he will get his way, but perhaps he does not, and Governments are not generally good shipowners. If he does not succeed the real shipowners of the world will succeed.

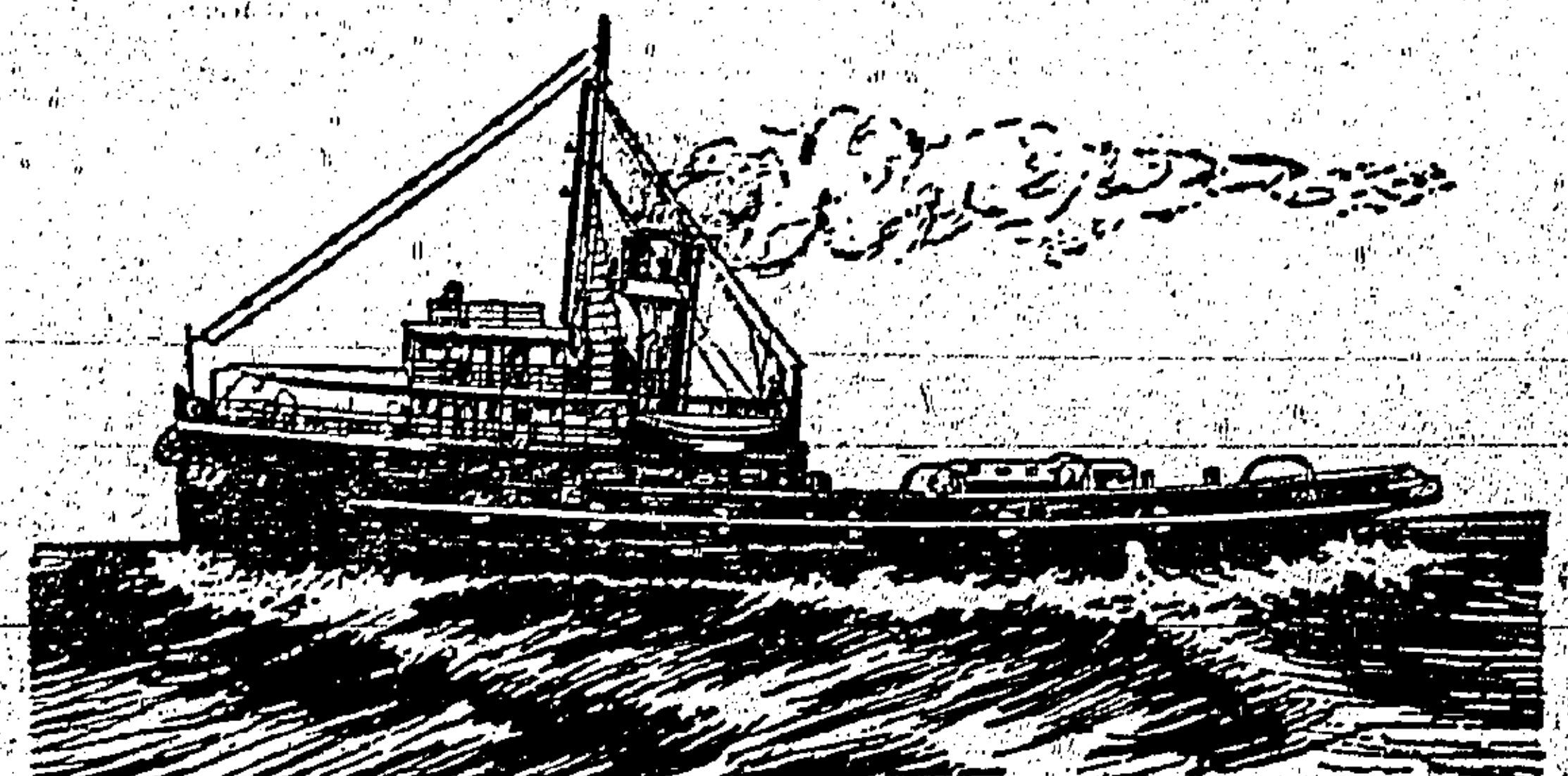
It is a great honour to be asked to speak to a Japanese Shipping Club. In conclusion may I say how much we all sympathize with the people of Japan in their great trouble of September 1st. I sincerely hope that time will assuage the grief at the loss of so many good men and women and that out of the disaster Japan may emerge greater, stronger and happier than before.—Japan Chronicle.

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ANTUNG via SWATOW	.. "WAISHING" ..	Wednesday, 31st Oct.	D.L.
SHANGHAI & TSINGTAU	.. "KORANG" ..	Wednesday, 31st Oct.	D.L.
KORE via AMOI & SHANGHAI	.. "YORANG" ..	Friday, 2nd Nov.	8 a.m.
SHANGHAI via HONGKONG	.. "CHUNANG" ..	Friday, 2nd Nov.	3 p.m.
BANGKOK via HOIHOW	.. "WINGSANG" ..	Friday, 2nd Nov.	3 p.m.
MANILA	.. "LEPSANG" ..	Saturday, 3rd Nov.	10 a.m.
HAIPHONG via HOIHOW	.. "FOOKSANG" ..	Saturday, 3rd Nov.	3 p.m.
STRAITS & CALCUTTA	.. "CHAKSANG" ..	Saturday, 3rd Nov.	10 a.m.
BANGKOK via SWATOW	.. "MAUSANG" ..	Monday, 5th Nov.	3 p.m.
SANDAKAN	.. "CHIPSANG" ..	Tuesday, 6th Nov.	D.L.
TSINGTAU via SWATOW	.. "YATSHING" ..	Wednesday, 7th Nov.	D.L.
STRAITS & CALCUTTA	.. "NAMSANG" ..	Monday, 12th Nov.	3 p.m.

CALCUTTA LINE—This Line affords regular sailings to Calcutta, Penang and Singapore; returning from Calcutta, the steamers proceed via Sarasin and Hongkong to Japan, occasionally calling at Shanghai.

All steamers have excellent passenger accommodation, are fitted with wireless and carry a fully-qualified Surgeon.

SHANGHAI LINE—Callings approximately every three days between Canton and Shanghai, sometimes calling at Swatow. Through tickets can be obtained and through Bill of Lading are issued to Northern and Yangtze Ports via Shanghai.

MANILA LINE—A weekly service is maintained with Manila by vessels with good passenger accommodation, sailings from both ports every Friday.

HAIPHONG LINE—Sailings approximately weekly for passengers and cargo calling at Hoihow where transshipment office.

BOHENO LINE—Fortnightly sailings to and from Sandakan by two 4,000 ton steamers, "HIBANG" and "MAUSANG" both steamers having excellent passenger accommodation. Cargo taken at through Bills of Lading for Kadat, Jesselton, Labuan, Tawau and Lahad Datt.

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"GLENAPP"	17th Nov.	"GLENAMOIY"	22nd Nov.	Glasgow, London, Rotterdam & Hamburg.
"GLENATHENSIRE"	25th Nov.	"GLENARBY"	10th Dec.	Glasgow, London, Rotterdam & Hamburg.
"GLENATARA"	2nd Dec.			
"GLENIFFER"	17th Dec.			

Movements are subject to change without notice.

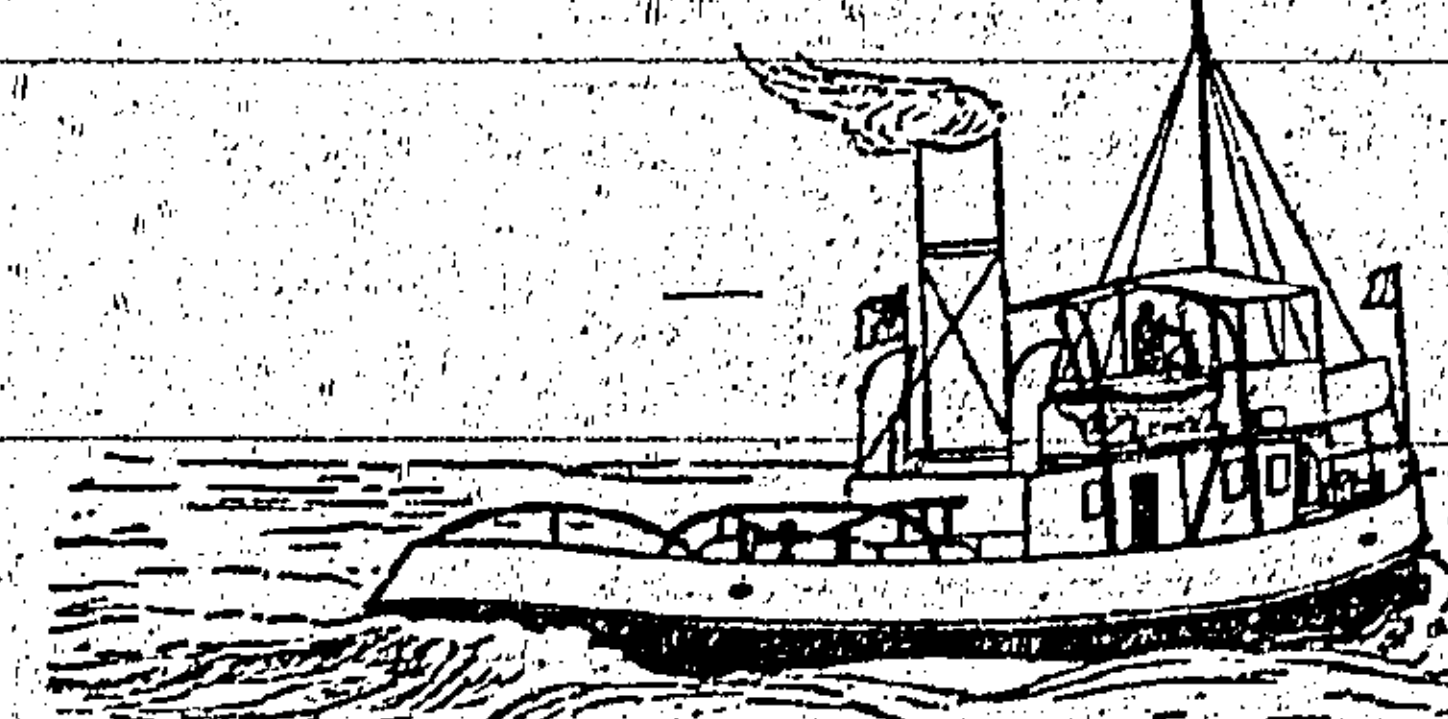
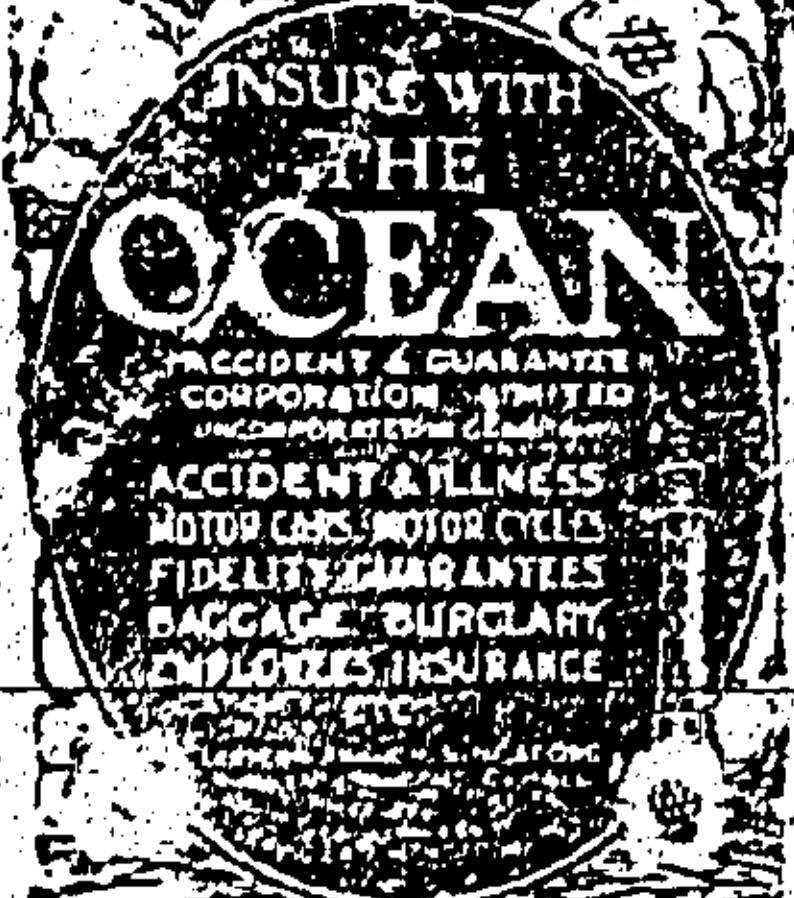
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 "CITY OF PARIS" ..... 2nd January ..... Do.  
 "CITY OF CANTERBURY" ..... 21st February ..... Do.  
 "CITY OF YORK" ..... 30th March ..... Do.  
 "CITY OF CAIRO" ..... 18th April ..... Do.

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 S.S. "TEUCER" ... via Suez Canal ... 15th Nov.  
 S.S. "AJAX" ... via Suez Canal ... 25th Nov.

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ANGERS	...	...	30th Oct.
ORILL	...	...	13th Nov.
PORTHOS	...	...	27th Nov.
ANGKOR	5th Oct.	7th Nov.	11th Dec.
CHAMBOUR	19th Oct.	22nd Nov.	25th Dec.
PAUL LEGAT	2nd Nov.	9th Dec.	8th Jan. 1924.
ANDRE LEBON	15th Nov.	20th Dec.	22nd Jan. "

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S.S.	Ton.	From Hongkong (about)	Destinations
"CALEDONIA"	7,622	2nd Nov. Midnight	B'way, Mars, Gib, L'don, A'werp
"NELORE"	6,653	6th Nov.	Mars, London, Antwerp & B'way
"SICILIA"	6,813	14th Nov.	Spore, Penang, Colombo & Bombay
"MALWA"	10,241	16th Nov.	Mars, Gib, London & Antwerp
"NYANZA"	7,023	24th Nov.	Mars, L'don, A'werp & R'dam
"KALYAN"	9,062	30th Nov.	Marvellous, London & Antwerp
"SORDAN"	6,696	13th Dec.	Spore, Penang, Colombo & B'way
"DEVANHA"	8,091	14th Dec.	Mars, London & Antwerp
"KAISAR-I-HIND"	11,430	24th Dec.	B'way, Mars, Gib, L'don & A'werp

## 1924.

S.S.	Ton.	From Hongkong (about)	Destinations
"KHIVA"	9,097	11th Jan.	(MARSEILLES & LONDON via Usual Ports of Call.
"MACEDONIA"	11,069	25th Jan.	do.
"KASHGAR"	8,840	8th Feb.	do.
"MOREA"	10,911	22nd Feb.	do.
"ARMILA"	8,098	7th March	do.
"NADDERA"	15,993	21st March	do.
"DELTA"	8,097	4th April	do.
"CHINA"	7,253	18th April	do.
"KALYAN"	9,062	2nd May	do.
"KASHMIR"	8,840	16th May	do.
"KHIVA"	9,097	30th May	do.

#### BRITISH INDIA - APCAR SAILINGS

"TORILLA"	5,205	5th Nov.	Singapore, Penang & Calcutta.
"JAPAN"	6,052	14th Nov.	do.
"TANDA"	6,956	6th Dec.	do.

## EASTERN &amp; AUSTRALIAN SAILINGS (South)

"ST. ALBANS"	4,500	3rd Nov. Noon.	Manila, Sandakan, Thursday
"EASTERN"	4,000	1st Dec.	Island, Townsville, Brisbane,
"ARAFURA"	6,000	5th Jan.	Sydney & Melbourne.

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 The Union S.S. Co.'s Steamers to the United Kingdom via New Zealand, Vancouver  
 The P. & O. Royal Mail Steamers to London via Suez Canal. (Both Francisco, etc.)  
 The P. & O. Branch Service of Steamers to London via the Cape.  
 The New Zealand Shipping Co.'s Steamers for Southampton and London via Panama Canal.

S.S.	Ton.	From Hongkong (about)	Destinations
"DEVANHA"	8,092	2nd Nov. 10 p.m.	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe.
"SICILIA"	6,813	3rd Nov.	Shanghai.
"EASTERN"	4,000	6th Nov.	Moji & Kobe.
"TANDA"	6,956	13th Nov.	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe.
"KAISAR-I-HIND"	11,430	17th Nov.	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe.
"SORDAN"	6,696	30th Nov.	Shanghai.
"KHIVA"	9,097	1st Dec.	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe.

All dates are approximate and subject to alteration without notice.

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S.S.	Ton.	From Hongkong (about)	Destinations
"SLAVIC PRINCE"	...	...	on 4th November.
"EASTERN PRINCE"	...	...	on 25th November.

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## O. S. K.

## SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION

LONDON, HAMBURG, ROTTERDAM &amp; ANTWERP—via Singapore

Colombo, Suez and Port Said.

"LONDON MARU" ... Wednesday, 31st Oct.

RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOY, &amp; BURNOS ... via Saigon.

"CANADA MARU" (Calls at Montevideo) ... Friday, 2nd Nov.

BOMBAY via Singapore and Colombo.

"CELEBS MARU" (Calls at Penang) ... Sunday, 4th Nov.

"ANDES MARU" ... Tuesday, 20th Nov.

SAIGON, HONGKONG &amp; BANGKOK.

"BUSHO MARU" ... Thursday, 1st Nov.

CALCUTTA via Singapore &amp; Rangoon.

"INDO MARU" ... Wednesday, 14th Nov.

VICTORIA, SEATTLE, TACOMA &amp; VANCOUVER via Shanghai and Japan Ports.

"ALABAMA MARU" ... Wednesday, 21st Nov.

NEW YORK via Japan Ports, San Francisco and Panama.

"HAVANA MARU" ... Beginning of Nov.

JAPAN PORTS—Moji, Kobe, Osaka, Yokkaichi &amp; Nagoya.

"BURMA MARU" ... Tuesday, 30th Oct.

"KEELUNG MARU" ... Thursday, 15th Nov.

KEELUNG via SWATOW &amp; AMOY.

"AMAKUSA MARU" ... Sunday, 4th Nov., 10 a.m.

TAKAO via SWATOW &amp; AMOY.

"SOSHU MARU" ... Sunday, 11th Nov., 10 a.m.

TAKAO &amp; KEELUNG.

"BATAVIA MARU" ... Thursday, 8th Nov., 8 a.m.

For further particulars please apply to—

OSAKA SHOKEN KAISHA,

E. SHIMA, Manager.

## CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LIMITED.

## SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATIONS.

Ports	Steamer	Date of Departure
AMOY & SHANGHAI	"SUICHANG"	On 30th Oct., D.L.
SWATOW & BANGKOK	"KIANGSU"	On 30th Oct., 4 p.m.
TIENSIN	"NANCHANG"	On 31st Oct., D.L.
HOIHOW & SINGAPORE	"CHINHUA"	On 31st Oct., Noon.
MANILA	"TAMING"	On 31st Oct., 4 p.m.
SWATOW & SHANGHAI	"KANCHOW"	On 1st Nov., 10 a.m.
SHANGHAI	"CHUNGKING"	On 2nd Nov., 11 a.m.
SHANGHAI & TSINGTAO	"SOOCHOW"	On 3rd Nov., D.L.
CHEFOO & NEWCHWANG	"HUNAN"	On 4th Nov., D.L.
SWATOW & SHANGHAI	"SHANTUNG"	On 4th Nov., 10 a.m.
SWATOW & SINGAPORE	"CHENAN"	On 4th Nov., 4 p.m.
WELHAIWEIDALNY & NEWCHWANG	"TIENSIN"	On 6th Nov., D.L.
SWATOW & BANGKOK	"KINYUAN"	On 6th Nov., 10 a.m.
MANILA	"TEAN"	On 7th Nov., 4 p.m.
AMOY, SWATOW & SINGAPORE	"KWEIYANG"	On 8th Nov., 4 p.m.

SHANGHAI LINE.—Excellent Saloon accommodation available, with Electric Fans fitted. Regular service four times weekly between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, leaving Hongkong Sundays (via Swatow) and standing in, Fuku, Tuesdays (via Amoy) Thursdays (via Swatow) and Saturdays (direct extending to Tientsin). Cargo taken on through B/Lading to all Kangaroo and North China ports. Passengers for Shanghai do not require to tranship at Woosung.

BANGKOK LINE.—Regular weekly service leaving Hongkong Tuesdays to and from Bangkok via Swatow maintained by new "K" class steamers, attractively fitted for passengers, with double and single berth cabins.

For Freight or Passage apply to—

BUTTERFIELD &amp; SWIRE

(JOHN SWIRE &amp; SONS, LTD.)

CARGO &amp; PASSAGE CAN BE ISSUED AT THE OFFICE OF BUTTERFIELD &amp; SWIRE (John Swire &amp; Sons, Ltd.)

## AUSTRALIAN ORIENTAL LINE

HONGKONG TO PHILIPPINES AND AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

## SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATIONS.

Steamer	At Hongkong from Australia	Leave Hongkong for Manila, Sandakan, Thurs. 15. & Aus. Ports
"CHANGSHA"	...	14th November, 4 p.m.

This Steamer is fitted with Refrigerating Machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of Ice Fresh Provisions, etc., and has superior accommodation Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State-Rooms. A duly qualified Doctor is carried. Reduced Fares, Cargo booked through to all Australian, New Zealand & Tasmanian Ports.

For freight and passage apply to—

BUTTERFIELD &amp; SWIRE

(JOHN SWIRE &amp; SONS, LTD.) Agent.

## DODWELL &amp; CO., LIMITED

## NEW YORK BERTH

For BOSTON & NEW YORK via SUEZ  
 S.S. "BOLTON CASTLE" ... sailing on or about 12th Nov.  
 S.S. "MUNCASTER CASTLE" ... sailing on or about 18th Dec.

## LLOYD TRIESTINO.

TAKING CARGO FOR GENOA, NAPLES, VENICE, TRIESTE AND ALL OTHER ITALIAN PORTS, ALSO CARGO ON THROUGH BILLS OF LADING FOR LEVANT, BLACK SEA & DANUBE PORTS.

FIUME having been reopened for traffic, cargo is also accepted for this port on through Bills of Lading.

VESSELS HAVE ACCOMMODATION FOR SALOON PASSENGERS.

REDUCED FARE FROM HONGKONG TO ITALIAN PORTS £88.

## FOR SHANGHAI YOKOHAMA &amp; KOBE

S.S. "DUCHESSA D'AOSTA" ... sailing on or about Beginning Dec.

## FOR BRINDISI, VENICE &amp; TRIESTE

via SINGAPORE, PENANG &amp; COLOMBO.

S.S. "VENEZIA" ... sailing on or about 6th Nov.

S.S. "FIUME" ... sailing on or about Early Dec.

S.S. "DUCHESSA D'AOSTA" ... sailing on or about Early Jan.

## NATAL LINE OF STEAMERS.

From CALCUTTA and COLOMBO to SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.

S.S. "UMZINTO" ... sailing from Calcutta on or about 1st Dec.

Regular Passenger and Cargo Service to South African Ports.

Through Bills of Lading issued from Hongkong.

For Freight or Passage on any of the above Lines apply to—

DODWELL &amp; CO. LIMITED.

Telephone Central 1030. Agents.

## STRUTHERS &amp; BARRY

OPERATING U.S. GOVERNMENT SHIPS.

## EXPRESS FREIGHT SERVICE.

TO LOS ANGELES AND SAN FRANCISCO

FROM HONGKONG BY DIRECT ROUTE.

U.S.S. "West Cactus" ... Due Hongkong 30th Oct.

Leave Hongkong 21st Oct.

CARGO ACCEPTED FOR TRANSHIPMENT AT SAN FRANCISCO TO WEEKLY

SAILINGS FOR ATLANTIC SEABOARD PORTS THROUGH BILLS OF

LADING ISSUED TO U.S. AND CANADIAN OVERLAND PORTS.

## TO SINGAPORE.

U.S.S. "West Prospect" ... Due Hongkong 25th Nov.

Leave Hongkong 27th Nov.

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING ISSUED TO ALL PORTS NOT SERVED.

## TO MANILA AND P. I. PORTS.

U.S.S. "West Sequoia" ... Due Hongkong 18th Nov.

Leave Hongkong 18th Nov.

For Full Information Apply to—

STRUTHERS AND BARRY.

1st Floor, Queen's Building, Phone Central No. 800.

JAPAN-CHINA-PHILIPPINE

INDO-CHINA-STRAITS &amp; JAVA

H. E. CASE, Res. Agent.

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## POST OFFICE NOTICE.

On and after the 1st November a direct Exchange of Money Orders between Hongkong and Netherlands East Indies will come into operation.

The direct exchange of Parcel Mails between Hongkong and Germany by German steamers will be resumed as from the 1st proximo. For particulars apply to the G.P.O.

## XMAS AND NEW YEAR PARCEL MAIL.

Xmas and New Year Parcel Mail for the United Kingdom will be closed in the G.P.O. at 5 p.m. on the 3th November.  
This mail is due in London on the 17th December.

## INWARD MAILS.

FROM	PER	DATE
JAPAN	Atsuta Maru	30th Oct
JAPAN	St. Albans	31st Nov.
SHANGHAI	Soochow	31st Oct.
JAPAN	Mishima Maru	1st Nov.
London, letters via Brindisi (2nd Oct.)	Helena	1st Nov.
London via Suez (letters & papers)	Duranda	1st Nov.
London 4th Oct., & Funchal, 20th Sept.	Emp. of Australia	2nd Nov.
CANADA, U.S.A., JAPAN, AND SHANGHAI	Sieton	2nd Nov.
STRAITS	Victoria	9th Nov.
AUSTRALIA & MANILA		

## OUTWARD MAILS.

FOR	PER	DATE
Haiphong	Clara Jober	Tuesday, 30th, 8.30 A.M.
Saigon, Straits, Ceylon, Mauritius, L. Marques, South Africa, India via Dhanushkodi, Aden, Egypt, & Europe via Marseilles—due Marseilles, 1st Dec.	Anger	Registration 8.45 A.M. Letters 10.30 A.M.
Japan	Atsuta Maru	10.00 A.M.
Straits	Atsuta	10.00 A.M.
Hoihow	Kasaru	10.00 A.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Haiphong	Noon
Swatow and Bangkok	Atsuta	2.30 P.M.
Manila	Fra. Pierce	4.30 P.M.
Swatow	Nippon Maru	4.30 P.M.
Swatow and Wuchow	Takuma	5.00 P.M.
Amoy	Atsuta	5.00 P.M.
Swatow	Waishang	5.00 P.M.
Straits, Ceylon, Mauritius, L. Marques, S. Africa, India via Dhanushkodi, Egypt, & Europe via Marseilles—due Marseilles, 30th Nov.	Kasaru Maru	Wednesday, 31st, Registration 8.45 A.M. Letters 9.30 A.M.
Pakhoi and Haiphong	Cochin China	9.00 A.M.
Hoihow	Chinshon	11.00 A.M.
Straits	Manung	2.30 P.M.
Manila	Tanning	2.30 P.M.
Hoihow and Bangkok	Chinshon	Thursday, 1st, 8.00 A.M.
Swatow	Bushu Maru	2.30 P.M.
Straits, Ceylon, Mauritius, L. Marques, South Africa, India via Dhanushkodi, Bombay, Aden, Egypt, & EUROPE via Marseilles—due Marseilles, 1st Dec.	Udaletou	Friday, 2nd, Registration 8.00 P.M. Letters 8.00 P.M.
Ship sails at midnight, 2nd Nov.		
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Haiphong	Friday, 2nd, Noon
Swatow	Manung	2.30 P.M.
Manila	Wing Sang	2.00 P.M.

\*Correspondence bearing vessel's name only.

## THE BLUE FUNNEL LINE

REGULAR AND FAST FREIGHT AND PASSENGER SERVICES.

## LONDON SERVICE (DIRECT).

"ATREUS"	30th Oct.	London, Rotterdam & Hamburg.
"TEIRESIAS"	6th Nov.	London, Rotterdam & Hamburg.
"ADRASTUS"	13th Nov.	London, Rotterdam & Antwerp.
"MACHAON"	20th Nov.	London, Rotterdam & Hamburg.

## LIVERPOOL SERVICE (DIRECT OR VIA CONTINENTAL PORTS).

"MEMNON"	2nd Nov.	Genoa, Marseilles, Liverpool & Glasgow.
"EURYPYLUS"	17th Nov.	Marseilles, Harve, Liverpool & Glasgow.
"OANFA"	20th Nov.	Genoa, Marseilles, Liverpool & Glasgow.

## PACIFIC SERVICE (VIA KOBE AND YOKOHAMA).

"PROTESILAUS"	20th Nov.	Victoria, Seattle & Vancouver.
"ACHILLES"	18th Dec.	Victoria, Seattle & Vancouver.

## NEW YORK SERVICE (VIA SUEZ OR PANAMA).

"TEUCER"	16th Nov.	via Suez and Boston.
"AJAX"	25th Nov.	via Suez and Boston.

## PASSENGER SERVICE

"TEIRESIAS"	6th Nov.	for Singapore & London.
"SARPEDON"	12th Nov.	for Shanghai.
"SARPEDON"	11th Dec.	for Singapore, Marseilles & London.
"PATROCLUS"	8th Jan.	for Singapore, Marseilles & London.
"MENTOR"	12th Feb.	for Singapore & London.

FOR FREIGHT, PASSAGE RATES AND ALL INFORMATION APPLY TO

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE

(John Swire & Sons, Ltd.)

AGENTS.

## THE INDUSTRIAL AND COMMERCIAL BANK, LTD.

Head Office: York Building, Chater Road, Hongkong.

Branches: Shanghai, 51, Kinross Road; Hankow, British Consulate.

Correspondents in: London, New York, Chicago, San Francisco, Vancouver, B.C., Honolulu, Singapore, Penang, Yantai, Great Wall, Canton and all Commercial centres of China and abroad.

PROMPT SERVICE.

Attractive rates for all kinds of Deposits and Equities are welcomed.

TSE MAI

1882-1911

## THE CHINESE MERCHANTS BANK, LTD.

司公限有行銀商華

Head Office: Alexandra Buildings, Chater Road.

General Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Loans granted on approved securities.

Current Accounts opened and Fixed Deposits received at rates which may be ascertained on application.

The Bank also conducts a Savings Department.

K. C. LAU, Chief Manager.

## COMMERCIAL.

## OPENING QUOTATIONS.

29th October, 1923.

On London	Telegraphic Transfer	2/3 1/2
Bank Bills, on demand	2/3 3/16	
Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight	2/3 1/2	
Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight	2/3 1/2	
Credits, at 4 months' sight	2/3 1/2	
Documentary Bills, 4 months' sight	2/4 1/16	
On Paris	Bank Bills, on demand	88 1/2
Credits, 4 months' sight	91 1/2	
On New York	Bank Bills, on demand	51 1/2
Credits, at 30 days' sight	52 1/2	
On Bombay	Telegraphic Transfer	16 1/2
Bank Bills, on demand	16 1/2	
On Calcutta	Telegraphic Transfer	16 1/2
Bank Bills, on demand	16 1/2	
On Shanghai	Bank Bills, at sight	nom.
Private, 30 days' sight	nom.	
On Yokohama	On demand	104
On Manila	On demand	103 1/2
On Singapore	On demand	90 1/2
On Batavia	On demand	132
On Haiphong	On demand	nom.
On Saigon	On demand	81 1/2
On Bangkok	On demand	8 1/2
SOVEREIGN, Bank's Buying rate	8.60	
GOLD LEAF, 100 fine, per tola	49.8	
SILVER, per oz.	31 19/16	

## HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Head Office: Hongkong.  
Authorized Capital: \$50,000,000.  
Issued and Fully Paid-up: \$50,000,000.  
Reserve Funds:  
Sinking Fund: \$4,500,000.  
Silver: \$4,500,000.  
Reserve Liability of Proprietors: \$50,000,000.

Court of Directors:  
Hon. Mr. A. O. LANE—Chairman.  
D. G. M. Bernard, Esq.—Deputy Chairman.  
A. E. Compson, Esq.  
G. R. Dorell, Esq.  
G. T. M. Edkins, Esq.  
Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak.  
W. L. Fattenden, Esq.  
J. A. Finlayson, Esq.  
N. L. Watson, Esq.  
H. P. White, Esq.

Chief Manager:  
Hon. Mr. A. G. STEPHEN.

Acting Manager: Hongkong:  
J. McALISTER, Esq.  
Manager: Shanghai—G. H. STUTT, Esq.

LONDON BANKERS:  
WESTMINSTER BANK, LTD.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened in LOCAL CURRENCY and FIXED DEPOSITS received for one year or shorter periods in Local Currency and Sterling on terms which will be quoted on application.  
Hongkong, 18th October, 1923. [27]

## HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

THE business of the above Bank is conducted by the HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION. Rules may be obtained on application.

INTEREST on deposits is allowed on the Minimum Monthly Balances at 3 1/2 per cent. per annum.

For the HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION,  
A. G. STEPHEN, Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 14th November, 1923. [28]

## CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

(INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1853)  
HEAD OFFICE: LONDON.

Paid-up Capital: £2,000,000.  
Reserve Fund: £2,800,000.  
Reserve Liability of Proprietors: £2,000,000.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE and General Banking business transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for 1 year or shorter periods at rates which will be quoted on application.

A. H. FERGUSON, Manager.

Hongkong, May 8th, 1922. [31]

## THE BANK OF TAIWAN, LIMITED.

(TAIWAN GINZU.)  
Incorporated by Special Imperial Charter, 1899.

Capital Subscribed: Yen 60,000,000.  
Capital (Paid-up): Yen 52,500,000.  
Reserve Funds: Yen 12,980,000.

HEAD OFFICE: TAIPEI, FORMOSA.

BRANCHES:  
JAPAN—Tokyo, Yokohama, Kobe, Osaka, Moji.  
FORMOSA—Gilan, Kagi, Kankou, Keelung, Makung, Nanto, Pinnan, Shichien, Taichu, Tainan, Takow, Tamau, Tohyen, Aiko.

CHINA—Shanghai, Hankow, Kinkiang, Amoy, Foochow, Swatow, Canton.

OTHERS—Hongkong, Bangkok, Singapore, Soerabaya, Samarang, Batavia, Bombay, London, New York.

LONDON BANKERS:  
LONDON COMMERCE WESTMINSTER AND PARIS BANK.

The Bank has Correspondents in Commercial Centres in the European Continent, Russia, Manchuria, Tsingtau, Japan, Indo-China, Siam, India, Philippine Islands, Java and other Dutch Indies, Australia, America, &c.

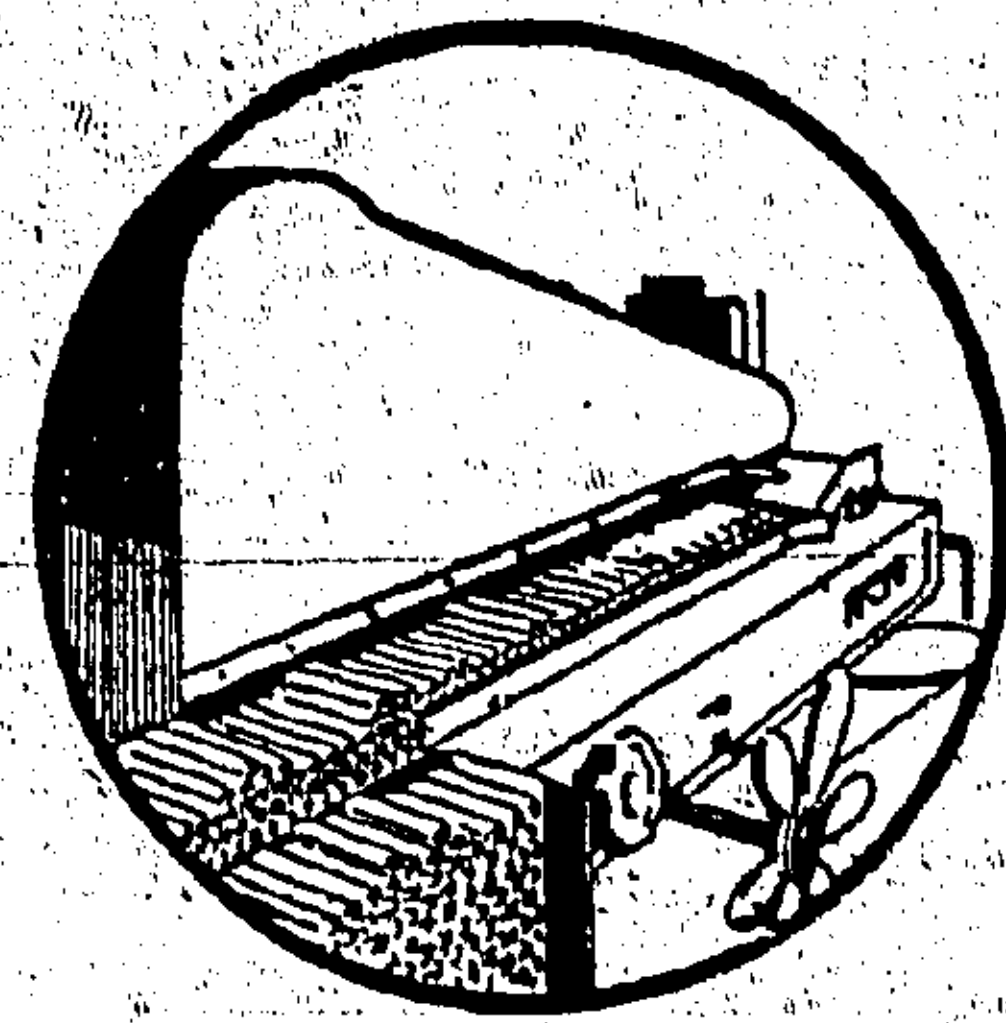
Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits at rates which will be quoted on application.

S. KONDOH, Manager.

HONGKONG BRANCH:  
4, Des Vaux Road, Hongkong, 18th September, 1923.

## HYGIENIC MACHINE-MADE Cigarettes

OBVIOUSLY MACHINE-MADE CIGARETTES are more HYGIENIC and more CONSISTENTLY WELL MADE than those made by any other process.



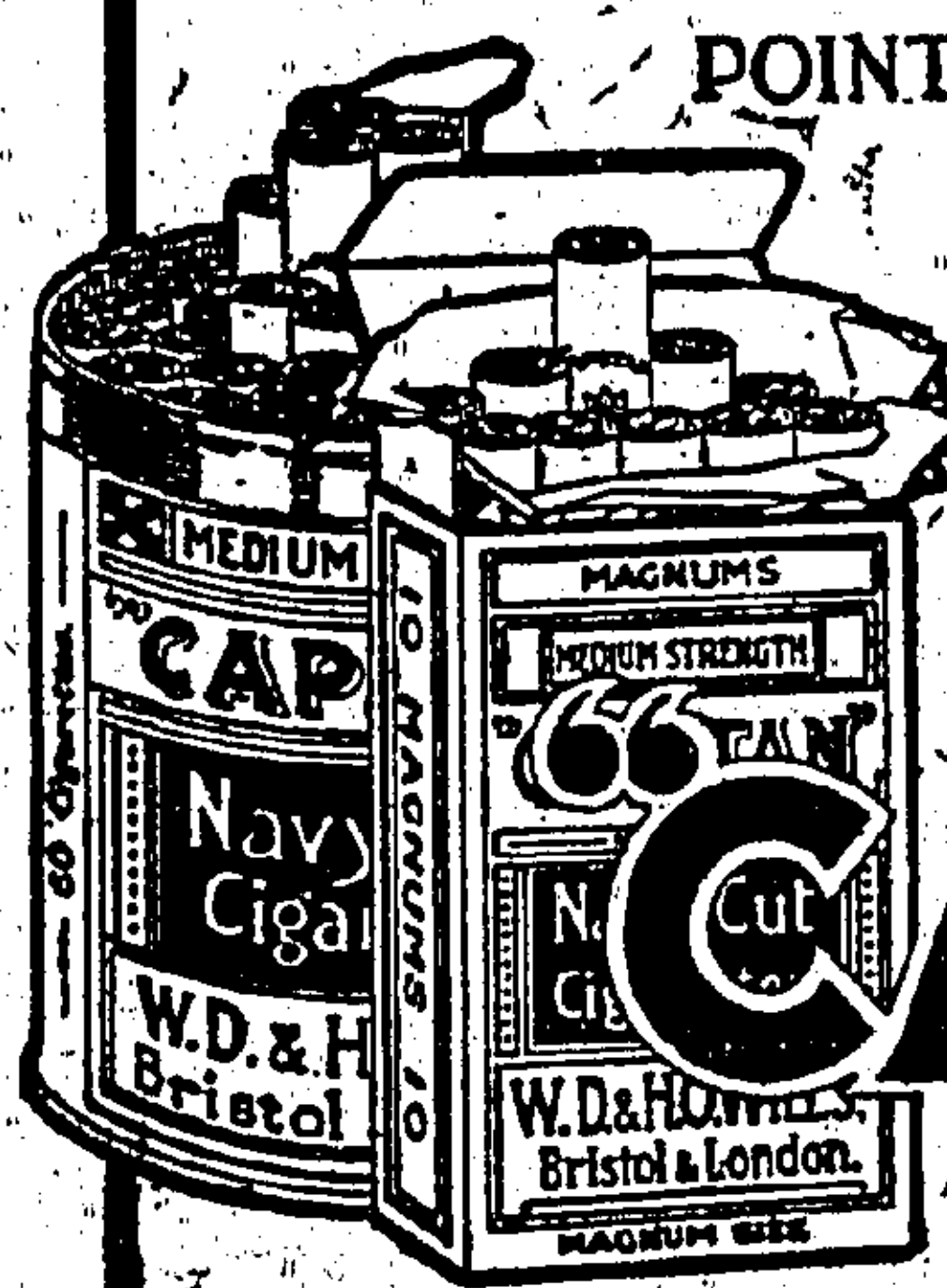
In the manufacturing of "CAPSTAN" Cigarettes for instance,

## POINT No. 1

Pure dust-free tobacco leaf is fed to Modern Machines in Model Factories and no soiled human hand comes into contact with the cigarette during the process of manufacture.

## POINT No. 2

Machine-Made Cigarettes are uniformly well made. Each paper receives its proper quota of tobacco leaf and is rolled to the correct degree of "tightness". This Uniformity is impossible to attain under any other process.



CAPSTAN THE COOL HYGIENIC SMOKE

ASK THE MAN WHO KNOWS!

This advertisement is issued by the British American Tobacco Co. (China), Ltd.

## THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE: 15, Gracechurch Street, London, E.C.4.

Authorized Capital: £2,000,000.  
Subscribed Capital: £2,000,000.  
Paid-up Capital: £2,000,000.  
Reserve Fund: £2,000,000.

BANKERS:  
THE BANK OF ENGLAND,  
THE LONDON JOINT CITY & MIDLAND BANK, LTD.

BRANCHES:  
Bangkok, Calcutta, Canton, Cebu, Hongkong, Kobe, London, Lyons, Manila, Peking, Rangoon, Shanghai, Singapore, Soerabaya, Swatow, Tientsin, Yokohama.

HONGKONG BRANCH:  
Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

INTEREST allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance and on Fixed Deposits at rates which may be ascertained on application.

N. C. WILSON, Manager.

7, Queen's Road Central, Hongkong, September 28th, 1922. [30]

## BANQUE DE L'INDO-CHINE, PARIS.

Head Office: 96, Boulevard Haussmann, Paris.

Subscribed Capital: Frs. 72,000,000.00.  
Paid-up Capital: Frs. 68,400,000.00.  
Reserve Fund: Frs. 68,887,223.54.

BRANCHES:  
Bangkok, Canton, Hongkong, Kobe, Lyons, Manila, Peking, Rangoon, Shanghai, Singapore, Soerabaya, Swatow, Tientsin, Yokohama.

BANKERS:  
IN FRANCE: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Crédit Lyonnais; Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas; Société Industrielle et Commerciale; Société Générale.

IN LONDON: The National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.; Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Crédit Lyonnais.

IN NEW YORK: J. P. Morgan & Co.; French-American Banking Corporation; Guaranty Trust Co. of New York.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Every description of banking and exchange business transacted.

C. E. GOY, Acting Manager.

Hongkong, October 1st, 1922. [23]

## THE BANK OF EAST ASIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE: No. 10, Des Vaux Road, C., HONGKONG.

Established 1919.  
Authorized Capital: \$10,000,000.00.  
Paid-up Capital: \$5,000,000.00.  
Reserve Fund: \$500,000.00.

DIRECTORS:  
Mr. Pong Wai Tung, Chairman, Mr. Chow Shou, Mr. Huynh Tai, Son, Mr. Kan Ying Po, Mr. Li Koon Chun, Mr. Mok Ching Kong, Mr. Fung Ping Shan, Mr. Wong Yun Tong, Mr. P. K. Kwok, Mr. Chan Ching Shek, Mr. Kan Chiu Nam, Mr. Ng Chang Lok.

Chief Manager: Mr. Kan Tong Po, Asst. Manager: Mr. Li Tse Fong.

BRANCHES: LONDON, PARIS, SHANGHAI, KOBÉ, NAGASAKI, SINGAPORE, TIENTSIN, MANILA, SAMARANG, CALCUTTA.

AGENCIES: NEW YORK, SAN FRANCISCO, YOKOHAMA, SAIGON, HANKOW, BATAVIA, SOERABAYA, BOMBAY, CANTON.

London Bankers:—The London Joint City and Midland Bank, Ltd.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. Loans granted on approved securities.

Interest allowed on Current Deposit Accounts at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum, on Savings Accounts Four per cent. per annum, and on Fixed Deposits at the following rates:

For 3 months at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum.  
For 6 months at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum.  
For 12 months at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum.

KAN TONG PO, Chief Manager.

Hongkong, February 28th, 1923. [24]

## THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

Capital (fully paid-up): Yen 100,000,000.  
Reserve Fund: Yen 72,000,000.

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agencies at: Batavia, Bombay, Calcutta, Canton, Cebu, Hongkong, Kobe, Lyons, Manila, Peking, Rangoon, Shanghai, Singapore, Soerabaya, Swatow, Tientsin, Yokohama.

London Bankers:—The National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.

The Guaranty Trust Co. of New York.

New York Bankers:—The Irving National Bank.

The Equitable Trust Co., New York.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits. Terms on application.

Every description of Banking Business transacted.

Loans granted on approved securities. Special facilities for Home Exchange.

TSUYE PEI, Manager.

Hongkong, September 8th, 1921. [29]

## NEDERLANDSCHE HANDEL MAATSCHAPPIJ.

(NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY.)

Established 1824.

A. Capital: F. 100,000,000 F. 23,333,333.  
Paid-up Capital: F. 30,000,000 F. 6,666,666.  
Reserve Fund: F. 19,769,180 F. 4,474,439.  
Special Reserve: F. 22,680,000 F. 5,188,333.

Head Office: Amsterdam.

Branches at: The Hague, Rotterdam, Batavia.

BRANCHES: Batavia, Bandoeng, Medan, Palembang, Soerakarta, Soerabaya, Tegal, Tjilatjap, Weteredon.

Correspondence at Colombo, Madras, Pondicherry, Bangkok, Saigon, Haiphong, Hanoi, Amoy, Yokohama, Melbourne, Sydney, New York, San Francisco, etc., etc.

London Bankers:—The National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.

The Bank buys and sells and receives for collection Bills of Exchange, issued by correspondents in the East, on the Continent, in Great Britain, America, and Australia, and transacts banking business of every description.

W. H. GROSCHAMP, Agent.

Hongkong, August 14th, 1922. [27]

## THE BANK OF CHINA.

行銀國中

(Specially authorized by Presidential Mandate of the Republic of China on the 22nd of November, 1917.)

Authorized Capital: \$90,000,000.00.  
Paid-up Capital: 18,378,600.00.  
Reserve Funds: 6,622,422.84.

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING.

HONGKONG BRANCH: 4, Queen's Road Central. Branches and sub-branches all over China, and Correspondents in Europe, America, and other parts of the world.

London Bankers:—The National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.

The Guaranty Trust Co. of New York.

New York Bankers:—The Irving National Bank.

The Equitable Trust Co., New York.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits. Terms on application.

Every description of Banking Business transacted.

Loans granted on approved securities. Special facilities for Home Exchange.

TSUYE PEI, Manager.

Hongkong, September 8th, 1921. [29]

Printed and Published by HENRY ADOLPHUS CUMMINGS for the HONGKONG DAILY PRESS, LTD. at 1A, Chater Road, Victoria, Hongkong; London Office: 121, Fleet Street, E.C.4.